IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" IS THE OLDEST AND BEST DAILY PAPER IN WESTERN INDIA.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,893—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

ALWAYS ASK FOR ZIG-ZAG BEST CIGARETTE PAPER

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
8th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	....	....
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
18th "	†ARCADIA	7000	....	....
22nd "	MANTUA	11000	....	....
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12700
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	....	....
12th "	MOLDAVIA	10000	....	....
19th "	MALOJA	12500	....	....
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	....	....
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
31st "	MANTUA	11000	....	....
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000	....	....
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	....	....

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA", 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH, 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	"B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	"B" rate.
To Marseilles	Rs. 594 or	Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or	Rs. 742 8
To London	" 627 or	" 528	" 940-8 or	" 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Mar.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	16th April
Gablonz	8000	G. Gillhuber	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	9th Mar.
F. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	28th April

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back " 750
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back " 579 to .. 1038*

SECOND CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back .. 525
To London via Trieste .. " 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back " 683 to 723†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back " 675
To London via Trieste .. " 529 to 594*
To London Trieste and back via " 833 to 963†

*Fares according to route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard's, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS.

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nizionale de Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer. Tons. Captain. To sail about
China .. 6017 N. Ginrocich 8th Mar. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Dwarka ..1695 Thurs. 6th Mar. 9 a.m. † C. M.
Lhasa ..2181 Friday 7th Mar. ‡ 6 a.m. direct.
Linga ..2185 Mon. 1 to Mar. 11 a.m.* P. D. & C.M.
†Cutch Mandvie.
‡Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
*Porebunber, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 6th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly).

S. S. "Barjora," 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 6th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly).

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305	Thursday, 6th Mar.
*Palamcotta	3413	" 20th "
†Lindula	3358	" 3rd April.
*Pentakota	3418	" 17th "

†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 22nd March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
4th March, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
City of Karachi ..	5566	15 Mar..	..
City of Athens ..	5594	..	18 "
City of Vienna ..	4672	..	26 "
City of Marseilles ..	8800	..	5 April
City of Vienna ..	4672	9 April	..
*City of Lahore ..	6875	16 "	14 "
City of Benares ..	8973	..	23 "
†City of Agra ..	4808	4 May	..
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 May	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 "	15 "
City of Manchester ..	5551	..	15 "
City of York	7810	..	31 "
Trafford Hall	5321	..	12 June
City of London ..	9000	..	19 July

*Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.
†These are "B" class steamers.

Through booking in connection with Nord deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

NAMES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704

Most of the large Passenger Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess, except "B" class

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE, except "B" class.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency, KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

DUETSCH OST AFRIKA LINIE.
GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about.
Markgraf	3680	Bremer	17th Mar. 1913

Taking passengers and cargo from SEYGHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN AND PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN AND CAPE. a WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY Twin Screw.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.
24, Meadow Street, Bombay, 28th Jan. 1913

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26. BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Enrebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchases and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares and receive same for custody, realising Interest and Dividend when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 441. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls.	55,000,000
,,do. subscribed	,,	45,000,000
		100,000,000
		=say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000
		=say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000
		=say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street. London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

PIANOS

Specially built for the climate of India, in a range of prices from the low priced domestic or popular piano to the refined and world-renowned instruments of not only high monetary value, but value in a marked degree of the highest musical qualities.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.	Cash.	Payment in 12 months. per month	Payment in 24 months. per month.
The Cramer Upright Piano	Rs. 350	Rs. 32	Rs. 18
Marcks and Co. District Piano	,, 550	,, 50	,, 27
Otto Piano	,, 600	,, 54	,, 29
Gebruder Naumayer Piano	,, 650	,, 59	,, 32
Gerhard Adam Piano	,, 700	,, 64	,, 35
Marcks and Co.'s Overstrung Piano	,, 750	,, 68	,, 37
John Broadwood's Colonial Piano	,, 780	,, 71	,, 38
Richd. Lipp Vertical Piano	,, 825	,, 75	,, 41
Schiedmayer Vertical Piano	,, 950	,, 86	,, 47
Steinweg Overstrung Piano	,, 950	,, 86	,, 47
Schiedmayer Overstrung Piano	,, 1,100	,, 99	,, 55
Steinweg Overstrung Piano	,, 1,100	,, 99	,, 55
Bluthner Vertical Piano	,, 1,100	,, 99	,, 55
Bluthner Overstrung Piano	,, 1,200	,, 109	,, 59
BABY GRANDS (3 legs).			
Richd. Lipp Baby Grand	Rs. 1,350	Rs. 122	Rs. 66
Steinweg Baby Grand	,, 1,650	,, 150	,, 81
Broadwood's Baby Grand	,, 1,650	,, 150	,, 81
Bluthner Baby Grand	,, 1,650	,, 150	,, 81
Schiedmayer Baby Grand	,, 1,650	,, 150	,, 81
BOUDOIR GRANDS (3 legs).			
Richd. Lipp Grand	Rs. 1,650	Rs. 150	Rs. 81
Schiedmayer Grand	,, 1,850	,, 168	,, 91
Steinweg Grand	,, 1,850	,, 168	,, 91
Bluthner Grand	,, 1,850	,, 168	,, 91
Broadwood Grand	,, 1,850	,, 168	,, 91
Bluthner Aliquot Grand	,, 2,000	,, 181	,, 98

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

EASTER 1913.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS.
NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

EASTER EGGS.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS,

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FILLED

SATIN EASTER EGGS,
PORCELAIN EASTER EGGS,
PICTORIAL EASTER EGGS,
WOOD EASTER EGGS,
} in Assorted Colours and filled with Sweets and Chocolates.

WITH SWEETS

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27 29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

THAT LITTLE TOUCH OF FEVER

will become chronic if you neglect it. Stop it at once by taking BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS.
Price Re 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,00
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tienstin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Armitsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangckok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Thaiping
Hamburg	Manila	Tienstin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 to a.m. 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GRIEG,
Agent

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsiou	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liuyaang	Tilnling
Lomdon	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up ..	Gold $	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	,, ,,	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits....	,, ,,	558,288,69

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, DShiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND., Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HOLI FESTIVAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AS in the opinion of the Undersigned it is necessary for the safety of Public Traffic, to exercise due check on the excavation of holes in public thoroughfares, in connection with the Holy Festival, the public are hereby informed that, no such holes should be made on Public Roads, without the written permission from the Undersigned, as provided for in section 322 of the Municipal Act. The permission will be granted free on application. In the application for permit the number of holes, the diameter and depth of holes, and the period for which they will remain open must be mentioned.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 3rd March, 1913.

REDUCTION OF RACING ESTABLISHMENT BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RACE AND POLO HORSE-OWNERS.

UNDER instructions from Messrs. Lion and others, the following RACE HORSES will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, 6th MARCH, 1913, at the RACE COURSE, at 8 a.m., (S.T.), by Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM & CO.

B. A. H. "Sydney" 4 years.
Ch. A. H. "Wait and Hook," 3 years
Ch. A. H. "Mahboob," see Asian Calendar.
B. A. H. "Toffin Pasha," " "
G. A. H. "Geordie."
G. A. H. "Sirmush,"13-3 Maisham will make a good polo pony.
Ch. A. H. "Dhaffer," aged for performance, see Asian Calendar will do for steed. A very fast trapper both in single and double harness.
B. A. H. "Prince of Wales," winner of a selling race.
B. A. H. "Zahaf," 13-2½. A maiden, but very fast. Four furlongs.
G. A. H. "Imperial," 13-3½. Winner of race 490 see Asian Calendar.
Ch. A.H. "Sir Edward," 13-3½. Winner of race 490 see Asian Calendar.
G.A.H. Not measured and named, but will make nice Polo Pony.
G.A.H. Not measured and named, but will make nice Polo Pony.
Ch. A.H. "Dinar,"13-3.
B.A.H. Last chance, aged.
B.A.H. "Sinclair," 13-3½.

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at Forbes' Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 4th March, 1913, at 4 10 P.M, (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1912.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, in place of Mr. J. Black, resigned.
4. To appoint directors in place of those who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the directors.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents.
The Textile Manufacturing Co., Ld.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOK of the Company, will be CLOSED from 23rd February, to 4th March, 1913, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 6th February, 1913.

THE BOMBAY DYEING & MFG. COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 4th March, 1913, at 4 P.M., (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business :—

1.—To adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1912.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. N. S. Glazebrook as an additional Director.
4.—To appoint a Director in place of the one who retires from Office, but is eligible for re-election.
5.—To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remunerations.
6.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents.
The Bombay Dyeing & Manufg. Co., Ld.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from 23rd February, to 4th March, 1913, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 6th February, 1913.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., is REMOVED to Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, where all communications from this date should be addressed.

By Order,
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and
Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF KARACHI."

ARRIVED on the 2nd instant.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay, 4th March, 1913.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that Mr. G. SUTER, having RETIRED from the Firm of Messrs. LILADHAR, SUTER & Co., Freight Brokers, from the 1st day of March 1913, Mr. LILADHAR DHARSEY will carry on the business of the firm on his own account under the same name.

LILADHAR, SUTER & Co.,
LILADHAR DHARSEY,
GUY SUTER.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO, BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants Diary Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions' and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

WANTED.

CHAFFEUR WANTED.

CHAFFEUR (WANTED). Must be experienced and ready to take up duties AT ONCE. Call, with License and Testimonials, NESTLE & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK Co., York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, To-day (Tuesday) between 10 and 11 A.M.

THE BOMANJI DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL

WANTED.—A PARSEE MEDICAL MAN, to act either as House Physician or House Surgeon according to qualifications. Apply with Terms and testimonials to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

REQUIRED.—LADY SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSING FOR THE CAMA AND ALBLESS HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL, BOMBAY. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 25 per mensem to Rs. 325. Four years' engagement. Free quarters and board. Only thosewho arefully qualified in Medical and Surgical Nursing and Maternity Work need apply Applications (with copies of testimonials) should be made to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Cama and Albless Hospital Nursing Association, 6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED, AT ONCE, Eurasian (Female) to learn BOOKBINDING. Experience unnecessary. Apply to Box No. 855, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—GOOD SECOND-HAND DRESSING TABLE, WARDROBE WRITING TABLE, CHAIRS and CARPETS, at once. Write, giving full particulars, prices, &c., to W.T.G., care of "Bombay Gazette,"Homji Street, Fort.

WANTED, by a young Englishman, BEDROOM with use of sitting-room, with full board, near the Cooperage or Apollo Bunder. Private family preferred. To occupy from March 1st onwards. Write with full particulars, stating inclusive charge to Box No. 121, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a smart FOREMAN BINDER, speaking English. Apply with full particulars, stating salary wanted, &c., otherwise no application will be entertained to Box No. 595.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathroom, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO. LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT.

Immense Success.
A GIRL WITHOUT A COUNTRY.
A Sensational Military Drama, conveying the Tragic Story of a Gipsy Conspiracy in the
Balkan States.
MAX LINDER'S APPOINTMENT.
SCREAMS OF LAUGHTER.

THE ANIMATED GAZETTE.

THREE SHOWS.—6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11-30.

NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1913,
AT 9-15 P.M., Sharp.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND PRESENCE OF
LORD AND LADY SYDENHAM
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE "LEAGUE OF MERCY"

Programme Specially Selected by H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

(1) The Animated Gazette.
(2) Fall of Troy.
(3) Royal England.
(4) Living Statue.

After the interval our current programme will be given.

Prices for Friday's Special Benefit Night Show : Rs. 3, 2, 1, and 8 Annas.

THE EXCELSIOR,
NOVELTY THEATRE.

After an unprecedented success at Bombay, Poona, Amravti and Nagpur.
FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL.
GRAND SOUVENIER CONCERT.
SATURDAY, 8TH MARCH, at 9-30 P.M., S.T.
Mrs. C. SARASWATI BAI,
The famous Songstress of S. India.
PRICES—Rs. 5, 3 & 2.
Plan of Seats at SOUNDY & Co., Ltd., Fort.

CINEMA DE LUXE.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Manager..... .....LEW JAMES.
6-30 TWO HOUSES NIGHTLY 10
COME AND SEE THE MARVELLOUS CHILD.
That is Packing our Theatre Nightly.
COMTESSE OLGA,
SHE SINGS.....DANCES.....PLAYS, AND CONDUCTS A FULL ORCHESTRA.
Her sweet little voice is heard to advantage in her song from the opera
BARBERO O'SEVILLE.
SIGNORA CARMELITA,
Ballet Dancer and Grand Opera Vocalist.
MISS IRENE BERYL,
Bombay's Favourite,
ALEXANDROFF
in some most astounding Balancing feats.
OUR CINEMA PICTURES,
The finest series we have ever presented.
OUR CHRONICLE.....HIS NEW CANE.
How Harry sold his seeds...The Caretaker.
Cardona (Iconic)...Peter Pickle's Wedding.
A GIRL AND HER TRUST.
A Thrilling and absorbing Drama.
WE DEFY COMPETITION.
Our Prices always the same
NO ADVANCE.

COLABA CHURCH.

ST. JOHN'S AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH
TUESDAY, the 4TH MARCH, at 6 P.M.,
A SACRED CONCERT
OF
VOCAL AND ORCHESTRAL MUSIC
will be given at the above-mentioned Church TO-DAY, Tuesday, the 4th March, at 6 P.M.
THE BAND OF THE
SHERWOOD FORESTERS
in a specially selected programme of vocal and instrumental music, will, for the first time in Bombay, perform music from ENGELBERT HUMPERDINCK'S GREAT SENSATIONAL SACRED PANTOMIME.
"THE MIRACLE"
which provoked so much musical excitement when first performed in London in 1911.
Vocal Soloists...MRS. W. M. DAVIES.
MR. N. MEDLEY.
MR. G. W. JOHNSON.
At the Organ...MR. F. S. DOVE.
ADMISSION FREE.
During the singing of Hymn No. 166 a collection will be made in aid of the fund for building a new Church at Jacob's Circle.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

A RARE TREAT.
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMMES.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5TH, at 9-30 P.M.,
In the distinguished presence of
T. E. THE LORD AND LADY SYDENHAM
AND
H. E. REAR ADMIRAL PEIRSE AND MRS. PEIRSE.
THE WORLD-FAMOUS VIRTUOSI OF THE PIANO, VIOLIN AND 'CELLO.
CHERNIAVSKY.
SATURDAY, MARCH 8TH, at 5 P.M.
SPECIAL AFTERNOON CONCERT
to enable children and those living in the suburbs to hear
These INSTRUMENTALISTS.
Boxes from Rs.10 to 30. | Dress Circle, Rs.3.
Stalls, Rs.5 front seats. | Balcony, Rs. 2.
Stalls, Rs. 4 back seats. | Gallery, Re. 1.
Sailors and Soldiers in uniform Half Price on gallery.
Children half price in all classes on SATURDAY only.
Seats reserved at ROSE & Co.
At the close of the performance Tram-Cars at Girgaum Terminus, and Taxi-Autos and Victorias available at the Theatre.
Manager, HOWARD EDIE.

LOOK OUT.

FOR WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY
PERFORMANCES AT THE
CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH,
VARIETY HALL,
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.
WED—ZIGOMR
Complete
THUR—DEADMAN'S CHILD
COMPLETE
EXTENDED ENGAGEMENT OF
Miss IREN DELMAR.
Our Charming Serio and Dancer
MR. M. P. KLYNON SLADE,
The man who makes you laugh ;
Miss KITTY CORRIE,
Bombay's Favourite Soubrete and Dancer.
THE McCLEMENTS
In a new Comedy Duell and Dances.
OUR STAR
BLACK CHANCELLAR.
No Advance in Prices.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL,
DAILY 8-30 A.M TO 8 P.M. (S.T.).
FROM 26TH FEBRUARY to 12th MARCH (including Sunday).
ADMISSION ANNAS FOUR.

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Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply :—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIF, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO ; POSTAGE ½ ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
AND
HALL OF VARIETIES.
RESIDENT MANAGER.....NORMAN BARRINGTON.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
3 SHOWS DAILY 3
7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 P.M.
TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.
MAZDIE (PRINCE OF MAGICIANS) IN NEW EGYPTIAN PARLOUR MAGIC.
OUR PICTURES.
REWARD OF VIRTUE.....(Comic.)
PILGRIMAGE TO FUJI.....(Travel.)
HALF BREED SCOUT.....(Drama.)
ENGLISH GAZETTE.....(Topical.)
MANY PLACES MANY LOVES.....(Comic.)
OUR STAR
MIRAGE (Drama.)
PRICES AS USUAL.

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1 1-2 HOURS' SHOW. | AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE. The Management has the Pleasure of Introducing to the Public | 1 1-2 HOURS' SHOW.

VENKANI THE WONDERFUL
THE GREAT INDIAN MAGICIAN.
THE MOST ACCOMPLISHED EXPONENT OF EASTERN MAGIC.
Don't fail to see his MARVELLOUS TRICKS !

1. The Talking Skull.
2. The Magic Flowers.
3. The Battle of Cups and Saucers.
4. The Living Skeleton.

ALSO OUR GRAND PICTURE PROGRAMME.
DEATH OR GLORY,
A Magnificent War Drama—2 parts—3,000 Feet.
PLEASE NOTE CHANGE IN TIME.
1st Show.....6-30 to 8 | PRIZE SHOW ON SUNDAY.
2nd ,, ...8-30 to 10 | Commences 5 P.M.
3rd ,, ...10-15 to 11-45 |
USUAL HALF PRICES.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
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MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
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STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
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APPLY AT ONCE
For the New Prospectus of this Office which is the Most Replete Issue before the Insuring Public and contains the Newest and Most Popular Schemes of Insurance
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STRONG RESERVES.....LARGE BONUSES.....LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
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EXTRACT FROM THE REVIEW:—
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Let us know and we will send you a few ideas as to how you can best invest it with
ABSOLUTE SECURITY
for the benefit of yourself and your family.
FULL PARTICULARS AND EVERY INFORMATION ON APPLICATION TO—
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
O. C. B. WIMBUSH.
GENERAL AGENTS. MANAGER.
AGENTS WANTED.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.
RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARCUS & Co., LTD., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Garttan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" size, the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TO BE LET 1st and 2nd FLOOR of "Bombay View" at Colaba, spacious compound with garden right round the building. Apply R. S. MISTRY, 43, Pandey's Sanitarium, Colaba.

TO BE LET.—FIRST FLOOR, CORONATION MANSION, Dadar Road, Dadar, only for European, convent and schools family. Rent Rs. 55 per month. Apply G. D. Smith, Dadar.

TO BE LET near Kennedy Bridge, the whole of the KENNEDY HOUSE, or Separate floors. Apply to Pranjivan es, care of Breul & Co., Fort.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.— TWO FIRST-CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half-tone and better class Jobbing Work only need apply to Box No. 468, care of this paper.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE
ESTABLISHED 1825.
CLAIMS PAID..... .. £29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS 13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE..... 1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED..... 8,170,000
A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.
NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.
For full information, apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER
RS. 4,00,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars apply
R. PATERSON BROWN,
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Empress Pale
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Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps
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B. O. C.

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BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROS. & Co., Ltd., CHITTAGONG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 4th March, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 3rd floor, "Meher Mansions", Co-operage Road, opposite the Bandstand, Fort, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chair, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, one sweet toned cottage piano, cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, one gramophone with records, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of T. H. Worgan, Esq., Assistant Accountant-General, Public Works, Secretariat, and others

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on MONDAY, the 10th March, 1913, at 11 a. m. (S. T.) the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandra, for 12 months from 1st April 1913 to 31st March 1914, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamatipura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Market, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Elphinstone Road Markets, from flesh and salt flesh sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months from 1st April 1913 to 31st March 1914.

For particulars and conditions of sale, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Thoburn House," Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, one sweet-toned cottage piano by Rose and Co., cabinets, one roll-top, writing table, books, glass door almrahs, handsome flower vases, table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, gramophone with records, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron bedsteads, cooking utensils, etc., etc., the property of the late Captain Sawells and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST IRON PIPES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, sell by Public Auction the following pipes at the following places:—

At the entrance of the Municipal central stores, Chinchpoogly, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), about 138 tons of cast iron pipes and fittings.

At the Water Works, Chowkey Coorla, near the Coorla Station, on the same day at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

About 533 tons of cast iron pipes and fittings.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Luggage and Parcel, etc., at the G.I.P. Railway Lost Luggage office, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56, Railway Act IX of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p. m (S. T.):—

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and parcels, etc, particulars of which may be ascertained from the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 4th March 1913.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1913, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, the following:—

By order of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidar, Attorneys for Chaganlal Girdharilal, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Sha Mohanlal Rangildas.

2 pearls about 27 chows.
1 pearl necklace of 13 pearls, about 150 chows.
1 pearl necklace 43 pearls about 46 chows.
1 Packet, 152 diamonds about 35 carts.
3 Diamond and pearl nose-rings.

On account of the shippers.—

A consignment of old clothing, consisting of gentlemen and ladies' Jackets morning coats, overcoats and dusters, vests, etc.

Balance consignment of cashmere and tweed-woollen piece-goods, 7 to 14 yards each piece.

On account of the concerned.—

Balance consignment of assorted paint of different colours.

A lot of surgical instruments.

30 pieces Japanese silk flower embroidered sarees.

On account and at the risk of the concerned.—

9 cases sample assorted wines

Miscellaneous articles consisting of 11 dozen Japanese padlocks, show cases, tables, sewing machines, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th March 1913.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of about 750 Full-Pressed Bales of High Class Stapled Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 4th March, 1913, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at Arthur Bunder, near the Fort Press, on account of the Insurance Office concerned—

About 750 Full Pressed Bales of High Class Stapled Cotton of Central Provinces, and Berars, etc., belonging to Messrs. Breul and Co., slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED WASTE AND GUNNIES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction TOMORROW WEDNESDAY, the 5th March, 1913, at 3 30 p.m. (S.T.), at King George Mill (late Queen Mill), Delisle Road, Lower Parel, on account of the concerned.—

A large quantity of hard and soft waste and gunnies, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 4th March, 1913.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

The Sale of the Valuable landed property at Matunga, advertised for sale, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 4th Instant, has been POSTPONED to Thursday, the 20th Inst.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of Valuable Household Furniture, Cottage Piano, Billard Table, a set of Blackwood Dining Room Chairs, Sheraton Pattern, Lady's English Buggy, etc.

The property of E. B. Raikes, Esq., and one other gentleman.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th Instant at the "Old Court," Parai Road, Malabar Hill.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and catalogues will be published.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th March, 1913.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION? IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The City Line steamer City of Athens, 3571 tons, Captain W. Knaut will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Beme, 1899 tons Captain J. Younger will sail to-day for Rangoon &c, with a general and the same bottom cargo.

The B I. S. N. Company's steamer Itola 3401 tons, Captain W. W. Tucker sailed on Monday for Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka. 759 tons Captain W. Moxon, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Busreh, February 22nd via Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Lowmoor 2516 tons, Captain J. Peppet, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Portsaid 16th February with ballast.

The steamer Belle of France 2468 tons Captain J. O. Cargill arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta 20th February with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Sutherland 2,277 tons, Capt. A. Longstaff arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, February 20, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Brecoman, 2577 tons, Capt. D. Jones arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta February 19, with a cargo of Coal.

The City Line steamer City of Karachi 3566 tons, Captain D. Morrison arrived in harbour on Monday from Liverpool 5th, February with a general and passenger.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Habsburg, 2390 tons, Captain E. Sehberach arrived in harbour on Monday from Truste February 16, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ling 951 tons Captain R. Buttar sailed on Monday for Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer City of Glasgow 4199 tons Captain H Findlay arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Karachi March 1 with a general cargo and passengers.

The stiamer Whitelay Hall 2383 tons, Captain E. Mead arrived in habour on Monday from Alexandria February 15 with ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer....Capt R A Nuvento ..... R N Flagship
H M S Philomel....Comdr Tallard ..... R Navy
H M S Sphinx....Comdr Geo J Todd ..... Spl Ser Sc
R I M S Harlinge...Comdr D H Gibbobie. ...
R I M S Minto.....Comdr G H Finnis..... R I Marine
Avi mor ...2393 Kesfoil.....W & A G & Co
Bema .... 1899 Younger.....Wallace & Co
Salvette.....2391 Lovellin .....P and O Co
Bacchus....2297 Turner..... .....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAR. 3

Assaye ... .4359 Cookman.....Shanghai ..12-3. P & O Co
Alavi .... 2124 Richard on .... Bo and S N Co
Arcadia.....3513 Parsham .... P & O Co
B halor.....2236 Peel.....T M & Co
Barjona .....1903 Cormick . M M & Co
B l e f France.....2168 Cargil..... .....A Yule and Co
Breconian .....2577 Jones .....
City of Karachi ..3518 Morrison. .....K N and Co
Dwarka .....759 Moxon.....M M & Co
Faris.....787 Coates... .... Arab Steamers
Fir ozi... .....10 9 Pelmrose ....Fo and P S N Co.
fforcince ... . 993 Richardson .... B P S N Co
Islanda..... .....3331 McLean ...M M & Co
James.....3673 Macdonald .....
Kola .....510 Elton....Repairing ..... M M & Co
Lowmoor.....2516 Pippet .....
Marmaris .....Comdr Mahlis ..... Turkish G Boat
Mazagon .....328 Milne ... ..M M & Co
Noor-el-Bahr.....212 Mahomed .....Nacoda
Saranac.....3364 Gray..... ..... Standard Oil Co
Sutherland.....2277 Longstaff ..... The Bombay Co
Shah Jehan..... ....638 Nacola .....Nacoda
Wearbeck .....2446 Thompson ... ...

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAR 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Pandua.....	2126	Handcock.....	Durban...	6-3	M M & Co
B Hindo o	3156	Groves...	Hull ...	8-3 ...	J Finlay
C & R Crown of Castile.....	2827	McKilloys...	Genoa ..	5-3	K Nixon & Co
D E Itola.....	3401	Tucker ..	M M & Co		
G Mosttari	1110	Cottrell	Jeddah ..	2-3	Bo and P S N Co
H Mausuri 2042	Gore...	..Jeipsh....	8-3 ..	Bo and P S N Co	
K Kawachi Maru	3821	Christiansen	Kobe...	7-3	N Y Kaisha
M Netherpark	2804	Taylor	W and A G and Co		
N Clan Leslie.....2499	Henderson ...	1-4.....	J F and Co		
O Lasna	2665	Winsnes ..	Dunkirk...	1-4....	T M & Co
P Crostafels	3082	Jonken.....	W and A Graham Co		

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Massilia.....3250	Thomson...	L'pool ..	9 3 W & A G & Co
5	Newburn... ..2325	Richard	Antwerp W & A G & Co	
6	Bengue'a.....3533	Owen ...	Antwerp...	19-3...W & A G & Co
7	Hobburg ..2 94	Siberich	Prieste..	18-3 .....A L S N Co
8	Kybfels.....3108	Prislus	W and A G and Co	
9	City of Athens ..3571	Knout...	Liverpool.	K N and Co
10	11 Urlina...3184	Peath.....	M M and Co	
12	&13 Persia.....4151	Bradshaw.....	8-3 ...	P and O Co
11	Dwarka..... 759	Moxon.....	Busreh.....	6-3 ..... M M and Co
15	Konig 3176	Caltzau.....	Dunbar.....	4-3...A S & Co
16	Glenmore 1683	Tait	Antwerp ...	6-3...W & A G & Co

H W P D

Netravati	...Repairing	Bo S N Co
Panani	552 Dawood.....	Bo S N Co
Bahaduri	829 Ahmed.....	Bo S N Co

H. T. "PLASSY".

The Karachi Radio Office has been in touch with the transport "Plassy" since 3-40 yesterday morning. Radio messages will be accepted till 6 a.m. of the 5th instant.

ARRIVALS

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
2	Dwarka	Moxon	Busreh, Feb 22
	Sutherland ...	Longstaff...	Calcutta, ,, 20
3	Breconian	Jones	Calcutta, ,, 1
	City of K'chi	Morrison...	L'pool, ,, 5
	Hasburg ...	Seberich ..	Trieste, ,, 16
	City of G'gow	Findlay ..	Karachi, Mar 1
	Whit lay Hall	Mead	Alex'dria F. b15
	Low near	Pipp t	P'said, ,, 16
	Belle France..	Cargill.....	Calcutta, ,, 20

DEPARTURES.

Mar	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	Bezwada	Lace	Rangoon, etc
	City of G'gow	Findlay	Liverpool, etc
	Lunga	Butler	Karachi, etc
	Itola	Tucker.....	Calcutta, etc.

The following vessels obtained pratique on Monday.

Steamer City of Athens, Knaut for Liverpool, &c.
" Beme, Younger for Rangoon &c.

The following vessels began to load on Monday:—

Steamer Habsburg, for Trieste, &c.
" Lowmoor for Liverpool, &c.
" Wearbeck, for Liverpool, &c.
" City of Karachi, for Liverpool, &c.
" Dwarka, for Persian Gulf, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The British India steamer Chupra, left Suez on the morning of the 1st March.

The P & O steamer left Hongkong, at 1 p.m on the 1st March.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, outward bound passed Suez about 4 p.m. on the 1st instant.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Maritimi Company's steamer Ischia, from Hongkong left Singapore for Penang and Bombay on the 2nd instant.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Sill.	
	March	h	m	h	m
Tues.....	4	m 9	44	23	10
		10	39 a	6	10
Wed	5	m 10	20	24	8
		11	3 a	27	4
Thurs,....	6	m 10	52	25	5
		11	5 a	27	9
Fri	7	m 11	23	26	2
		11	47 a	28	0

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	March	h	m	h	m
Tues ...	4	m 4	19	20	4
		3	31 a	14	4
Wednes.	5	m 4	45	19	6
		4	10 a	17	10
Thurs ...	6	m 5	8	18	8
		4	43 a	17	5
Fri	7	m 5	30	17	11
		5	13 a	17	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
4 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 5m.	do 6h. 45m
5 (Wednes)	do 6h. 5m.	do 6h 46m
6 (Thurs)	do 6h. 5m.	do 6h. 46m
7 (Friday)	do 6h. 54m.	do 6h. 46m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, March 8th, 6h. 52-5m. a.m.; First Quarter, 16th 22h. 22-0m. a.m.; Full Moon, 2nd, 6-5m p.m.; Last Quarter, 29th, 6h. 27-7m. p.m.

INDIAN STUDENT'S CASE.

A "MYSTERIOUS HOUSE."

At Marylebone Police Court, on Feb. 8, before Mr. Plowden, Satu Majumdar (18), Indian subject, a student living at Church-street, Islington, was charged on remand with stealing in September last from a room at 173, Seymour-place, eight large silver spoons and a half-sovereign, valued altogether at £2, the property of Mrs. Helen Meredith Macdonald, author and dramatist, Conewood, Farnham Common, Bucks. The prisoner was said to be the son of a wealthy Indian merchant.

The prosecutrix stated that her husband was a publicist. Since August she had been the tenant of the two upper floors at 173, Seymour-place, where was carried on the Questan Press, a publising centre for tracts and other literature. The prisoner had been lodging and boarding there since September or October with his guardian, Mr. Bose, and his son, and he helped in the work of the press. The prisoner also assisted in the cooking and did odd jobs, while others did the housework. When Mrs. Macdonald missed the spoons she spoke to the prisoner. He said he knew where they were and promised to get them back. Recently she heard that he was going to America, and she gave him into custody.

Detective Hadlow said that the police could not fathom the character of the place. The house was a mysterious one, and there were others in London.

Mr. Plowden ordered a further remand, and bail was allowed for the prisoner.

At the same Court on the same day Mowbray Percy, aged 36, residing at 173, Seymour-place, was charged with attempting to break and enter 132, Seymour-place, with intent to commit a felony.

After hearing the evidence, Mr. Plowden remarked that it would take a great deal to make him believe that the prisoner intended to commit a burglary. Percy refused to explain his presence at the house, and he was remanded.

Mrs. Meredith Macdonald, who was the tenant of rooms in the same house as the prisoner, stated that she and her husband had charge of the prisioner, but Mr. Plowden declined to hear her further.

THE TENANT CHARGED.

At Bow-street Police Court, on Feb. 10, before Mr. Marsham, Helen Meredith, 49, wife of William Allen Macdonald, describing herself as an author, of Mornington-Crescent, was charged with being guilty of insulting behaviour on Sunday and again on Monday morning. The prisoner was stated to be identical with the lady mentioned in the cases above.

Evidence was given by the police that the defendant was, on Sunday night, ejected from a wine bar in the Strand. A taxi-cab driver was outside waiting for his fare, which she refused to pay. While her name and address were being taken, she struck a man on the head with a walking-stick and slapped another man's face. She should have surrendered to her bail at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, but at half-past eleven she was ejected from a restaurant in the Strand and arrested.

William Allen Macdonald was called. He said that his wife was not insane, but she held advanced views on social questions, while evidence was being given, the defendant, who appeared to be very strange in her manner, twice attempted to leave the dock, and made vague statements, in which she referred to Mr. Plowden, Lady Constance Lytton, and the "Daily Mirror."

The magistrate remanded the defendant for the state of her mind to be inquired into. She refused to leave the dock and had to be carried out of Court by two policemen.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BIRTHS.

FORBES.—Feb. 9, at West Coates, Berwick, the wife of Lieut. C. H. Forbes, R.N., of a son.

FULLER.—Feb. 10, at 71, Lexham Gardens, Kensington, the wife of Capt. Cuthbert Fuller, R.E., of a son.

DEATHS.

DACRES.—Feb. 8, at 47 Albany Villas, Hove, Emma, widow of Admiral Sir Sydney Dacres, G.C.B., aged 93.

ELLIOT.—Feb. 6, at 19 Hartfield Square, Eastbourne, Lady Harriette Emily Elliott, widow of the late Admiral of the Fleet, the Hon. Sir Charles G. J. B. Elliot, K.C.B., and daughter of the first Earl of Ravensworth.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Public Services Commission, Secretariat, 10-30.
Jubilee Gathering of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Zarthosthi Madressa, the Hon. Mr. Claude H. A. Hill presiding.
Textile Manufacturing Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Home Street, 4-10.
Sacred Concert, St. John's Afghan Memorial Church at Colaba, 6.
Bombay Art Society, Town Hall, 8-30 a. m. to 8 p. m. (S. T.).
Olympia Picture Palace, 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30; and 11 to 12-30 p. m.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11-30.

Maxim: Relatives should visit each other, but not be neighbours.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Mantua" with the outward Mails of the 21st ultimo left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Persia" will leave Bombay harbour on Saturday next, at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

In force from 1st March 1913.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D. and officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March .....Busse.....Garne
Overture .....Haydee ..... Auber
Serenade .....Sizilietta ..... Blon
Intermezzo ...Liebestraum .....
Selection ... ...La Gran Via .....Valverde
Air de Ballet...Lancelot.....Adam
Selection .....The Messenger Boy.Caryll
Scotch Diversion .....She was Giddy ...Douglas

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D. and officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rly. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March.....Giofoso .....Hume
Overture.....Die Irrfahrt ums Glueck .....Suppe
a Menuet ...Paderewski's..... Moralli
b Gavotte ...Hearts and Flowers.Tobani
Grand Selection.....La Figlia del Reggimento .....Donizetti
Valse .....Andalusische Liebestraume .....Friedemann
Selection ...The Dollar Princess .....Leo Fall
Two Step ...Patrol The Baby Parade ... .Pryor

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION, LADIES' BRANCH.—The annual general meeting of the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association will be held at the Government House, Malabar Point, on Tuesday, the 4th March, at 5 p. m. S. T. Members are requested to be present punctually.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Madagascar Ports, Tamatav, Reunion and Mauritius, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per extra s.s. "Pundua" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 6th March. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

HINDU FREE BOARDING SCHOOL.—The annual meeting of the Shah Prabhudas Jivandas Kotahare and Shah Moolchand Vasanji Modh Vanik School, was held on Sunday evening, in the Caste Wadi belonging to Shah Prabhuvand's in Mint-road. Mr. C. V. Mehta presided. The report of the School Committee stated that the institution had been founded five years ago as a free boarding school with fifteen students, and at the present day there were twenty-four students who were benefited by it. A sum of Rs. 28,000 had been subscribed towards the building fund, and a similar amount was required to complete the buildings. The charity fund amounted to Rs. 1,21,000, but that sum was not sufficient to enable the Committee to provide for more students. For the above purposes the Committee had appealed for funds, which, it was hoped, would be readily forthcoming.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 4th March, 1913.

81. Musketry Competitions.—The Carter and Inter Company Cups Competitions will be fired on the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Range at Ghat Coper on Sunday 16th March 1913. Commencing at 7-30 a. m.

Rules and Conditions can be seen at Head Quarters.

80 Parade.—Thursday 6th at 7-0 p. m. Squad Drill, Rifle Exercises and Musketry Instruction in the Town Hall Compound.

Dress:—Khaki & Cap, Rifles & Side Arms.

Members entering for the Hamilton shield Competition should attend these parades.

74. Musketry.—The Rifle Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing as follows:—

Wednesday 5th March 7 a.m., and Saturday 8th March at 4 p. m.

All members who have not fired the Annual Musketry Course are requested to do so at an early date.

Dress:—Plain Clothes.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Captain, R.A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. E. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 4th March, 1913.

164. Arms.—All arms and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

165. Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting will be held at Ghat Kopar by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a. m.) Reference Current Programme Page 22, (Match No. 14) is cancelled. For matche No. 14 "Leslie Challenge Cup" Conditions.—Teams of One Officer or N. C. Officer and 8 Rank and File will assemble at Santa Cruz station on Sunday 9th instant at 7 a. m. where instructions will be issued.

Detail:

Wednesday 5th March.—Match No. 3,600 Yards.

Thursday 6th March.—Match No. 4,600 Yards, G.I.P. Ranges and Matches Nos 5 and 21 (All Comers) 700 Yards, G.I.P. Ranges.

Friday 7th March.—Lord Harris Cup Competition, 500 Yards B.V.R Ranges and Match No. 6,800 Yards G.I.P ranges.

Saturday 8th March.—Match No. 18,900 Yards, B.V.R. Ranges and Match No. 19,1 00 Yards, G.I.P. Ranges.

Sunday 9th March.—Match No. 14, Leslie Challenge Cup match one Competition, and Match No. 17, Highland Challenge Cup field firing Ranges, and Matches No. 1 to 6, B.V.R. Ranges.

166. Parade.—There will be a parade for "A" Company at Head-quarters, Council Road, on Mondays, Wednesday and Friday at 6 p.m. for those members who have not completed 20 parades.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain, Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles Annual Rifles Meeting Event No. 21 Open to All Comers will take place at Ghat Kopar on Thursday, the 6th March 1913 on 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers. Ranges commencing, at 7-30 a.m. Distance 700 yards Shots 8, last seven to count Target and Scoring—I.V.R.A. Entrance fee As. 8—post entries.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Camp, Santa Cruz, 4th March 1913.

Members are reminded that the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade will inspect the Corps on Wednesday morning next, the 5th instant at 6-45 a.m. Every member residing in Bombay and neighbourhood must attend or furnish a medical certificate.

Programme of 2nd week in Camp.

Tuesday 4th inst.—Advance and Rear Guards.

Wednesday 5th inst.—Reconnaissance.

Thursday 6th inst.—Holiday Hunting.

Friday 7th inst.—Lloyd Lindsay.

Saturday 8th inst.—Drill and Revision.

Sunday 9th inst.—Church Parade, 11 a.m. Dress.—White.

Monday 10th inst.—Inspection by General Officer Commanding the Division, 7 a.m.

Tuesday 11th inst.—Point to point Team Race 7 a.m.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.

Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE CHERNIAVSKYS.

The numerous friends of these talented artists will learn with pleasure of the further enormous successes they have just achieved in India. Jan, to whom falls the lion's share of the work, is a musician who is now reckoned among the greatest in the world. "Jan is a genius," said a London contemporary. "His brilliant playing dominated the programme and aroused the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. Chopin's music appears to be specially written for the young pianist, so fully does he enter into the spirit of the melodious Polish composer. The Berceuse, Opus 57, and Scherzo No. 2, Opus 31, as played by Jan Cherniavsky, is wonderful. The delicacy and sympathy with which he renders the subtle intensity of Chopin, the ease with which he discloses all the tender charm and beauty of the pieces, shows him to be endowed with the very spirit of the composer. In the Berceuse he shows a depth of feeling far beyond his years, and a composition so nicely balanced as the Scherzo is rendered by him with a masterliness and a thorough appreciation of the delicacy with which the parts are adjusted. With Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 6 he thrilled his audience, and the delightful melody seemed to swell up from the piano and diffuse itself over the whole building in a single wave of harmony. So perfect was the rendering that every note stood out clearly, every phrase received its due emphasis. In response to instant demands, several encores hae to be conceded, including Chopin's famous prelude."

They give their next concerts in Bombay on March 5 and 8.

CARRIAGE COLLISION.

A carriage accident has been reported on Saturday, at the Victoria Docks which, fortunately, was not attended with any serious results. From the facts transpired, it appears that a victoria was smashed and the horse, frightened by the noise, bolted dragging part of the gharry with it. It collided with another victoria which was coming in the opposite direction. There were occupants in the latter carriage, but they managed to escape without any injury. The horse of the second victoria was severely injured, and it was with considerable difficulty that the frightened animal was secured and further accidents averted.

New Bread

can be eaten directly it comes from the oven fragrant and delicious, if it is raised with "Paisley Flour."

"Paisley Flour" bread, a few minutes old, is just as digestible as ordinary bread a day old—but it's far nicer and far better.

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder

is used one part to eight parts of ordinary flour. Recipes for many delightful dainties to be found in every tin.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA
PERFUMERY Co
BOMBAY

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition, and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

KAMINIA OIL

Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair pressing.

PER BOTTLE RS. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY, No. 2.

MY WORD! KEATING'S KILLS

FLEAS BEETLES MOTHS

ICILMA
HAIR POWDER
NEW DRY SHAMPOO.

Many ladies cannot wet the hair at all; everyone finds it inconvenient at times. Hence the success of *Icilma Hair Powder*. Merely powder lightly over the hair and brush out thoroughly. Cleanses, freshens and brightens the hair. No wetting — no trouble — no danger.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA Co., Ltd., LONDON, ENGLAND.

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CLEANS PAINT
ALSO
BATHS & ENAMEL
Shines SILVER too.
14 as. — 8 as.
Full particulars and Samples of Sole Agents:
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [3rd March 1913.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 28th Feb., 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	57	61 531
B. B. and C. I. Rly	14	14,354

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Bom. rate since 13th Feb 1913 7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 27th Dec. 1912 8 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 31st Dec. „ 8 „

EXCHANGE :—

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is Rs. 1,80,000 down. The market opened quiet but steady at 1s. 4d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. on demand, and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little business doing either way. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote.—

T.T. on London	...1s. 4
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Apl
Do. do Francs	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139 1-2
Hongkong 30 days' sight	...144 3 4
Shanghai „	„ 195 3-4
Japan „	...149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 95 1-4 for cash and 95 3-8 for the settlement and has remained quiet but steady during the day with a moderate business passing.

We quote.—

Cash	...	Rs. 95 4 0
Settlement	...	„ 95 6 0

BULLIONS.—

On Saturday bar silver in London was 2-16 up for ready at 27 3-16 and 1-8 up for forward at 27 7-16. New York was unchanged at 58 7-8. The local market opened as 69 5 8 ex duty for the first settlement and has advanced 1-4 during the day closing as under. A small business has been done. Ready cut bars are selling at 73 1-16. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 24	0 6
Australian „	...	„ 23	15 6
Sovereigns „	...	„ 15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	...	„ 73	1 0 cut bars
1st Settlement	...	„ 69	14 0
2nd Settlement	...	„ 69	15 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	...	„ 82	7 0 cut bars
1st Settlement March	...	„ 79	4 0
2nd Settlement	...	„ 79	5 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—

There was a further small decline of 7 to 9 points in futures in New York on Saturday, while New Orleans was 6 and 7 points lower. spot cotton was unchanged in both places. A private telegram received to-day states that political news regarding the Balkans is more favourable and that there is a better feeling all round in Wall Street as to President Wilson's policy. The telegram adds that the position of cotton on its merits is healthy. The local market is irregular. On Saturday evening good Broach was Rs. 317. This morning in spite of easier news from home the rate was Rs. 32021, and fluctuations between Rs. 322 1 2 and 319 1-2 have occurred during the day owing to speculators manipulating the market in connection with options. In other descriptions there is little or nothing doing and prices are nominal.

Ready cotton continues dull with little enquiry.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	324	March.
Good M. G. Broach ...	„	319	„
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinguughat ...	„	313	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	„	313	„
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	„	311	„
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon... ...	„	308	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	„	301 1-2	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	„	282	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	„	273	„
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„	270	„
Sawginned Dharwar	„	320	Apl.-May

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	.. Quiet. Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 8,000
Total Imports	... 13,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6 53	6 55	6 55
—03	—03	—03
June-July.	July-August.	Aug.-Sept.
6 53	6 49	6 40
—03	—04	—03
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6 27	6 20	6 18
—03	—02	—03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs.	7 14	0 B.T.
Apl-May	... „	8 12	6 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May	Rs.	8 7	6 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	„	7 12	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore Apl-May	„	9 0	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet.

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	58 0	0
Mimbara ...	„	59 8	0
Black Kutni ...	„	48 8	0
Red Khandwa ...	„	54 0	0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

April-May	... Rs.	13 12	0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	26 0	0
Forward	„ Rs.	31 12	0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	16 8	0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet

We quote.—

Bold	Rs.	50 0	0
Small	„	47 0	0

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5 10	0 B.T.
White Delhi Apl.-May	„	5 8	0 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,670 ex
Bank of India	...	65 C. D.
Eastern Bank	...	90
Indian Specie	...	651

MILLS.

David	...	496 1-4
Kohinoor	...	740
Manekji Petit	...	3,140
New City Mill	...	1,095
New Great Eastern	...	256 1-4
Standard	...	1,350

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord		185
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre		176
Bombay S N Ordy	..	250
Colaba Land and Mill ..		1,505
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate		21

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	590

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	...	15,320	bales.
Wheat	...	13,946	cwts.
Linseed	...	11,598	„
Rapeseed	...	5,311	„
Gingellyseed	...	10,545	„
Poppyseed ..	...	9	„
Groundnuts...	...	4,875	„
Castorseed ...	...	13, 50	„
Rice	...	73,412	„
Myrabolams.	...	975	„
Cottonseed	...	25,370	„
Mowrassed ...	...	nil	„
Gram	...	2,624	„
Joowar	...	2,313	„
Maize	...	24	„
Barley	...	499	„

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 3.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Tone of Market ...	Steady.

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Mar.-Apl. ..	6·58	6 56
Apl.-May ...	6·54	6·56
May-June...	6 53	6·56
June-July...	6·57	6·55
July-Aug....	6·53	6·51
Aug.-Sept...	6 43	6·41
Sept.-Oct....	6·30	6·28
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·25	6·20
Nov.-Dec....	6·20	6·17

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 22nd Feb. 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 1st March 1913 :—

Liabilities.	Feb. 22. Rs.	March 15. Rs.
Capital	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits and Head Office.....	16023807	16572446
Public Deposits at Branches.....		
Other Deposits	107777152	109420226
Post Bills	7378	7378
Sundries	1792508	1847683
	146203015	148547657
Assets.		
Gov't. Securities	17965625	16946035
Other authorised Securities	671773	671773
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	27934438	29964038
Loans do. do....	42265576	43910396
Bills discounted and purchased	25734426	26074670
Dead Stock.....	230506	230506
Stamps	6568	6454
Bullion.....	303677	397501
Balances with other Banks	756036	717633
Sundries	1,0492	169038
Cash.....	30631803	29119588
	146200345	148547657

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

The report of the Court of Directors to the Ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

The Directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the bank and balance sheet for the half-year ending 31st December, the net profits for that period, including dols. 1,960,288.64. dols. balance brought forward from last account after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to 5,031,435·48 dols. The directors recommend the transfer of 200,000 dols. from the profit and loss account to credit of the silver reserve fund, which fund will then stand at 17,200,000 dols. they also recommend writing off bank premises account the sum of 200,000. After making these transfers and deducting remuneration to directors there remains for appropriation 4,616,435. 48 dols. out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of two pounds sterling per share, viz., £240,000, and a bonus of five shilling per share, viz., £30,000 amounting in all to £270,000 which at 2·7-8, the rate of the day, will absorb 2,605,025.13 dols. the balance 2,011,410.35 dol. to be carried to new profit and loss account.

Mr. F. H. Armstrong has been elected Chairman for the year 1913, and the Honourable Mr. C. H. Ross, Deputy Chairman. Mr. G. H. Medhourst and Mr. A. Forbes having resigned their seats on leaving the Colony, Mr. S. H. Dodwell. and Mr. J. A. Plummer have been invited to fill the vacancies; these appointments riquire confirmation at this Meeting. Mr. G. Friesland, Mr. H. A. Siebs and Mr. C. S. Gubbay retire in rotation, but being eligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

The Bombay Agency of the above Bank has received a telegram from its London Office, to the following effect :—"The gross profit of the Bank for the year ended 31st December 1912, including £9,172 brought forward from last account, amount to £79,000, and after deducting expenses of Management, Director's and Auditors, fees, and etc., there remains a balance £43,000. Out of this sum the Directors have decided to recommend the payment of a dividend for the year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, less Income Tax, placing £15,000 to a Reserve Fund, and carrying forward a balance of about £8,000 to the next account."

THE CHINA MARKETS.

S. D. Setna and Co's Fortnightly Report, dated Hongkong, 14th February, gives the following information :—

Bengal Opium.—Sales during the past fortnight, comprise of about 70 Chests comprising of 11 Chests of Patna New, 54 Chests of Patna Old, and 5 Chests of Benares. Clearances' during the fortnight :—3 Chests of Patna New, 59 Chests of Patna Old, 1 Chest of Benares New, and 3 Chests of Benares Old, in all about 64 Chests. Unsold Stock :—Patna New 241 Chests, Patna Old 2,089 Chests, Benares New 481 Chests, and Benares, Old, 905 Chests, in all about 3,999 Chests. Sold but uncleared stock. —Patna New 61 Chests, Patna Old 503 Chests, Benares New 122 Chests, Benares Old 75 Chests, in all about 761 Chests. Closing quotations :—

Patna New dols 3,000. Benares New dols 2,500 Patna Old dols 2,800. Benares Old dols 2,800

Malwa Opium.—Sales during the past fortnight of about 191 Chests, at dols 2,060 to 2,700 (per Picul). Clearances about 145 Chests. Unsold stock about 1162 1-2 dols Chests. Sold but no cleared stock about 147 Chests. Closing quotations :—

Malwa New dols 2,500 to 2,600.
Malwa Old dols 2,600 to 2,700.

Cotton.—Sales are reported of about 150 bales at dols 30 to 32 per Picul. Unsold stock about 200 bales. Quotations dols 28 to 35.

Yarn :—Market ruled Steady. As customary amongst the Chinese dealers, they booked a good number of bales, both forward and Spot. Sales are computed at about 6,900 bales as under :—30 bales Assur Virjee No 10s at dols 132 ; 300 bales Bombay Cotton No 12s at dls 130 ; 100 bales Bowreah No 14s at dls 125 to 130 ; 100 bales Bowreah No 16s at dols 140 ; 100 China No 6s at dls 107 ; 200 bales China No 12s dls 123 ; 200 bales China No 20s at dls 143 ; 100 bales City of Bombay No 10s at dls 133 ; 100 bales City of Bombay No 20s at dls 155 ; 150 bales Coorla No 12s at dols 130 ; 150 bales Coorla No 20s at dls 149 ; 100 bales Coronation No 10 at dls 122 ; 100 bales Crescent No 12s at dls 141 ; 200 bales Crown No 10s at dls 122 ; 250 bales Currimbhoy No 10s at dls 130 ; 150 bales Currimbhoy No 12s at dls 137 ; 250 bales Currimbhoy No 20s at dls 124 ; 150 bales David No 10s at dls 132 ; 150 bales David No 20s at dls 153 ; 100 bales Dunbar No 10s at dls 124 ; 200 bales Fazulbhoy No 12s at dls 142 ; 200 bales Gold Mohour No 20s at dls 153 ; 150 bales Indo-China No 10s at dls 128 ; 100 bales Indo-Chino No 12s at dls 133 ; 50 bales Jamshed No 20s at dls 140 ; 100 bales Moon No 6s at dls 107 ; 200 bales Moon No 20s at dls 142 ; 250 bales Noor No 10s at dls 132 ; 50 bales Phoenix No 10s at dls 133 ; 150 bales Phoenix No 20s at dls 153 ; 100 bales Pabaney No 10s at dls 131 ; Pabaney No 12s at dls 132 ; 150 bales Sassoon No 10s at dls 127 ; 150 bales Sassoon No 12s at dls 135 ; 200 bales Sun No 10s at dls 128 ; 150 bales Sun No 12s at dls 136 ; 100 bales Swan No 16s at dls 134 ; 450 bales Victoria No 20s at dls 152 ; 200 bales Sundry Chops No 10s at dls 115 to 118 ; 250 bales Sundry Chops No 12s at dls 116 to 121 ; 350 bales Sundry Chops No 20s at dls 128 to 140.

In all about 6400 bales comprising of 200 bales of No 6s ; 2400 bales of No 10s ; 1850 bales of No 12s ; 200 bales of No 16s ; and 2250 bales of No. 20s. Unsold stock is estimated at about 12000 bales. Sold but uncleared stock is about 30000 bales.

Local yarn.—Sales are reported of about 150 bales of No 10s at dls 129, and about 100 bales of No 12s at dls 135 in all about 250 baler.

Japanese Yarn —Sales Nil.

Sundry Articles.—A good business is reported both in Exports as well as imports. In Imports sales are reported in Apricts at dls 14 to 16 (per Picul), Gum Olibanum at dls 11 (per Picul), Kismiss at dls 16 (per Picul), and Senna leaves at dls 6 to 7 (per Picul). In Exports purchases are reported in Beans, White as well as Green, at dls 4 1-2 (per Picul), Cassia at dls 16 1-2 (per Picul), Galangal at dls 5 1-2 to 6 1-2 (per Picul), Dry Ginger at dls 13 to 14 (per Picul), and Groundnuts at dls 8 1-2 to 9 1-2 (per Picul). quotations as under :—

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAR. 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—123 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,164 bales wool, M Ramjeedas, 4,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 1,181 cwts oil cakes. M Herji and Co; 38 bales cotton, Soloman Bros; 1,300 bales wool, S Gamberchand, 20 bales wool, N Goculdas; 16 bales wool, M Jetha 39 bales wool, Karra.

City of Karachi s—12,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—69 cwts Sandal wood, S Nowroji and Co; 100 cwts deer horns, E Mahomed 500 cwts myrabollams P Mathooradas and Co; 9 cwts ganja M Jafferbhoy; 9 cwts E Sooltanally, 4 cwts ivory H Cowasjee.

Arcadia s—1,838 cwts oil cake, Tata Sons and Co; 975 cwts myrabollams S Cooverjee and Co.

Massilia s—677 bales cotton fly K Vishram and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Lowmoor s—3,000 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

Newburn s—6,152 cwts cotton seed, T Toolsidas.

FOR ANTWERP.

Newburn s—400 cwts horns E Mahomed 25 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—500 tons Manganese ore, Schroder Smidt and Co ;

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros ; 10,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros. ; 2,000 cwts castorseed. 12,000 cwts cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co ; 10,000 cwts cotton seed, Sanday and Co ; 8000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart NewBros.

burn s—12,000 cwts. Myrabollams P Mathooradas and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Losna s—600 bales cotton. The Bombay Co; 400 cwts mustarseed, Volkart Bros; 100 cwts cashewnuts, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Leslie s—502 cwts nigerseed, Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts gingellyseed, 1000 cwts groundnuts, B S Lloyds and Co; 4000 cwts bone pieces Croft Mody and Co; 10 bales hemp, R Muncherji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Crostafels s—15 cwts animalguts, A D Meyer; 20 cwts mica, Towner Jones and Co: 1500 cwts horns, Hollingshurst and Co; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 105 cwts gum, G Sojpal. 380 cwts turmeric, Bauer and Kravse, 300 cwts cashewnuts. Jeewandas and Co. 1000 cwts gingellyseed 2002 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 220 bales cottonfly, G Veerji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Karachi s—1500 cwts groundnuts, B S Lloyd and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2001 cwts groundnuts, 400 cwts gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co: 1780 cwts gingellyseed J Fachiri.

FOR BOSTON.

Crostafels s—70 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunje and Co.

FOR LISBON.

Massilia s—100 bales cotton, Gazelbrook and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—100 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

WAR IN EASTERN TIBET.

HARD POSITION OF CHINESE.

TIBETANS IN COMMAND.

The Tachienlu correspondent of the N. C Herald writing on Dec. 26 says :—The Tibetans are determinedly withstanding the advance of General Chu's troops towards Hsiangch'eng. A large well armed force of Tibetans commands all the country south west fo Litang General Chu and General Chi have repeatedly attacked them but with little or no success. The Tibetan forces keep together and in close proximity to Litang. The lack of "ulag," i.e., animals, is a very great drawback to the Chinese army. Without horses they can do nothing against a mounted Tibetan force. Before the flight of the Lamas, animals could be had in abundance, as the "flag" are entirely controlled by them since the murder of the Litang native chief. The hudge-nomadic population which centred around Litang has completedly disappeared, depriving the Chinese forces also of pack animals.

The situation of the large Chinese army under General Chu is far from pleasant. Unfortunately there there is trouble both within and without. Some weeks ago he officially sealed the lamasery gates, also forbidding any of his troops to enter the buildings. A few days later the soldiers tore down the official seal, entered the temple and carried away many valuables belonging to the Lamas. General Chu did nothing; his own personal safety lay in entire requiescence. His own position and that of the officers under him is indeed precarious.

THE THIRST FOR PLUNDER.

The source of all the trouble and dissatisfaction among the Chinese troops is the fourteenth regiment. They plundered Yachow to the extent of Tls. 40,000,000 when on their way to Tibet. For this outrageous conduct neither Yuin Tutuh nor General Chu punished them. Yuan Shihkai telegraphed to Yuin Tutuh about the misconduct of the troops of his expedition while at Yachow, but nothing was done to them. Now they are sowing discord among the different regiments, plundering the Litang Lamasery and defying both Yuin Tutuh and General Chu.

The men of the fourteenth regiment have made themselves famous, but not in warfare. If their exuberant desire to plunder could be turned into another channel the Tibetans now south of Litang would find fighting much harder. Most of the men in this regiment, 1,500 in number, have already had much experience in Eastern Tibet. During the last campaign they served under the late H. E. Chao ; when the king of Chala's palace was burned and plundered several hundred of them were in Tachienlu when Chengtu was looted last December they were then in the capital with their old commander and helped themselves very liberally to the riches of that opulent city. They caused much terror in this city but, Yuin Tutuh kept a firm hand on them. They are now with General Chu at Litang much to their own enjoyment and the grief of that warrior. It is too late to punish them now so other means have got to be devised.

A FORMIDABLE NAME.

To put them under an old seasoned soldier like Ku Tong ling at Batang would be a wise plan. Ku has still several hundred of the old campaing soldiers with him; he is also a man of undoubted ability and unlimited resources. He learned many lessons from his old commander, H. E. Chao, the most important being how to keep in subjection a turbulent Chinese soldier.

Fortunately General Ku has much prestige among the Chinese soldiers; his successes during the last campaign brought him his present reputation. The Tibetans have also a very wholesome fear of him, which in no small way has helped him to hold Batang against them. News has come during the past week telling of some of his methods of warfare. He encourages his soldiers against the Tibetans by offering twenty rupees for a Tibetan's ears and one hundered rupees for a Tibetan's head.

When the Tibetans heard that he had issued such a proclamation they deemed it wise to give Batang a very wide berth. Though cruel in his treatment to the rebellious he is most kind to peace-loving Tibetans. During the past few years he has helped them in many ways.

News was received in this city four days ago of a very serious Chinese reverse. The advance party of the large force now attacking Hsiangch'eng was ambushed by the Tibetans and almost entirely annihilated. Out of a party of 200 soldiers only nine escaped alive, the remainder, including the commander, being surrounded and killed.

This heavy defeat has put another 200 rifles in the hands of the Tibetans and also a large amount of ammunition. It has also greatly encouraged the Tibetans against the Chinese forces. Several other engagements have taken place, the Chinese being defeated in every one of them.

RIDGE OF DESOLATION.

The Tibetans are simply lying passive and forcing the Chinese to do all the attacking. This is not only difficult but dangerous in a mountainous country like Tibet. Some of the passes, especially the famous Karala one day south of Litang, are simply impregnable. A small well-armed well-disciplined force can make them absolutely unassailable. The Karala though not the highest, 15,000 ft., is by no means an easy pass to Cross. The Chinese call it the Huang-tu-kang, i. e. "Ridge of Desolation." For many years it has been the happy hunting ground of a fierce tribe of robbers, living in Eastern Tibet, but directly governed from Lhasa.

Most of the present fighting is taking place on this pass. The Tibetans and Chinese have held it in turns. From a point on the pass the golden dome of the Litang Lamasery can be seen and from a distance of twenty miles those in command of the pass can see the troops leaving Litang. The town and temple stand in the north-east corner of the high Litang plain.

A HOPELESS TASK.

Eastern Tibet is still far from the settled condition which he reports. The last Chinese reverse has certainly given the Tibetans much encouragement and they are still determined to withstand the Chinese forces. How this campaign will end is certainly hard to determine. Unless the Chinese forces stand and fight together they may find themselves driven back into Szechuan. As affairs are at present, Yuin should not leave Eastern Tibet. His presence is needed to sustain the expectation which he has led on to the border. Should he determine to go, then his officers and men may follow him soon. The present discontent and dissatisfaction among the troops can at least be kept in abeyance while he remains here on the border.

One thousand Chinese toops remain at Hokeo guarding the bridge. Dawo and other towns on the immediate border are also strongly garisoned. The country to the South river is still in very unsettled condition. As this is along the border of Younnan, the troops of this expedition are not directly concerned with it.

SIKH MURDER IN CHINA.

NARAIN SINGH'S CONFESSION.

BRIBERY THE ALLEGED MOTIVE.

Narain dingh, now under sentence of death at Shanghai for the murder of Dewa Singh, the Jemadar of the Sikh Police, has voluntarily confessed his guilt to the Granthi, the Gurdwara Priest. The confession amounts to a lengthy description of events leading up to the murder, alleging bribery on the part of the late Jemadar, and other Sikh officers as the motive for the crime, and contains a detailed account of the crime. The following is, substantially, the statement, which was translated and signed by Narain Singh, who requsted that it should be conveyed to Captain Barrett and to the British Consul-General.

At the outset Narain Singh confessed to the murder. The motive he gave for it was that the late Jemadar had been in the habit of taking bribes from Sikh policemen when their agreements expired, and he was in a position to use his influence for, or against, a re-engagement. In this he was closely associated with four Sikh officers (whose names the condemned man gave). When a man's agreement was finished the position was put to him in this way "You must give me a feast or I will get you out." The proposal to this effect was made by either one of the four men mentioned and in some cases resulted in Dol. 25 or 30 being handed over to provide a feast for the Jemadar and his four friends.

Narain Singh's time, the confession continues, was about to expire. He went to Captain Barrett and was told he would be put on a further trial for three months. He afterwards went to the Jemadar, and in the course of conversation pointed out that one of the Sikh policemen who was his (Narain Singh's) junior had given the Jamadar a feast, and had got three months' leave to go to India. He asked the Jemadar to get him a new agreement, and the Jemadar answered, "Three months' probationership won't kill you." Narain Singh was afterwards asked by the men to give a feast to the Jemadar. He had no money, only a few dollars saved, and if he went to India, he would have need of them. Moreover, he took pity on other Sikhs who found themselves in a similar position and who used to give the Jemadar money when their agreement expired. Accordingly he promised to give a feast, and named December 13, or 14, as the date of it. He suggested this date because he was then hunting for a revolver and he could not get one. He wrote to a friend who had a revolver and asked him to send it. His friend, a Chinese, and a Mohammedan who wore Chinese dress, came to Shanghai and brought two pistols, one of which he selected. The father of this Chinese was killed in Shanghai some years ago, and in vengeance, the son killed two men in broad daylight and had never been found out.

THE MURDER.

Having obtained the revolver, the accused said, he kept on the look-out for a chance to kill Captain Bagrett, the Jemadar, and the senior sergeant. He could not get a chance. On the evening of December 14, he got a chance at the Jemadar. He followed him from the station, and when the Jemadar was entering the alleyway in Park Road he called the Jamadar, back, saying "Here is your feast" You had better take it and give me your life. The Jemadar asked him if he was mad. Narain Singh then drew his revolver and shot him. Upon the first shot the deceased man closed with him. The Jemadar held his assailant beneath him, but he fired another shot. The Jemadar then cried I am killed, and Narain Singh answered, "That is what I want."

The accused man further stated that there were a number of Chinese about at the time but no Sikhs. As to his movements after the murder, he said he was drunk, and that, perhaps, was why he left behind things which incriminated him. But he did not remember. He knew that otherwise the police would have had no means of catching him. He went back to the police station and so spoiled his chance of proving an alibi. He also said that he did not confess to the crime in Court because none saw him commit it, and he thought there was a chance that he might be acquitted. Now that he knew he had got to die ; he wanted to make a clean breast of it. Otherwise, he would have killed Captain Barrett and the Senior Sergeant when they went to inspect the Police Station at night. The Mohammedan from whom he got the revolver was his "teacher." He saw him when he got caught, but he was not in Shanghai then.

The accused man concluded his statement with a curious wish. It was that all the Sikh Police, with the exception of the Senior Sergeant and the cook at Sinza police station, should be paraded on the Racecourse in order that he might wish them "Good-bye." If they would allow this, if they wanted him to do so, he would then and there place the rope round his own neck. An investigation into the accused man's mental state is in contemplation.

POLICE OFFICER BEATEN.

CHARGE AGAINST A GHARRY-WALLAH.

Sheik Mahamed, the driver of a ticca gharry, has been arrested in Calcutta for having assaulted Sergeant Hole, of the Calcutta Traffic Police, in Chowringhee. The facts of the incident, as related by the Sergeant, are to the effect that he was on duty in Chowringhee Road, and had occasion to speak to the accused and other drivers for breaking out of the line of carriages at the stand, on the approach of a probable fare. The accused appears to have treated the warning with contempt, and, as he was about to repeat the offence, the Sergeant went up to arrest him. The driver thereupon slashed out with his whip, and struck the officer across the back, afterwards whipping up his horse and driving down towards Corporation-street in a furious manner, pursued by the Sergeant. The man was eventually stopped by two constables. He emphatically denied the allegation of assault and said that, if the Sergeant were struck, it must have been by accident when he was whipping up his horses. The accused has been sent for trial for assault.

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from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy :—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it festered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

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By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

SUIT "IN FORMA PAUPERIS."

In the High Court yesterday the case came up before Mr. Justice Macleod in which Aishabai, widow of Haji Mahomed Haji Musa, Ahmed Haji Mahomed and Kasam Haji Mahomed, all of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan inhabitants residing at Kolsa Moholla, sued (1) Messrs. Mulji and Khambata, a firm of solicitors, (2) Nanalal Parbhuram, managing clerk of Messrs. Mulji and Khambata, (3) Ganpatrao Pundalik, of Girgaum, (4) Vasantrao Pundalik, also of Girgaum, (5) Sumarathbai, widow of Gulabchand Amichand, of Walkeshwar, (6) Habib Haji Musa, of Bhendybazar, (7) R. D. Sethna Official Receiver, (8) Vithaldas Nensey, a Bania cotton merchant of Boribunder, (9) Dawood Bhanji, a Mahomedan broker at Club-road, (10) J. R. Patel, a Parsi solicitor of Club-road, (11) Mongibai, widow of Nensey Naranji, a Bania Hindu of Boribunder, and (12) Nandagavri, widow of Hiralal D'Saraya of Gamdevi-street, "in forma pauperis" for an order on the defendant to procure for the plaintiffs a duly executed sub-lease of a property in Kalachowki, to cancel the sale of that property, to cancel the sale of the Kolsa Moholla property, and to pay Rs. 10,000 to the plaintiffs as damages.

Mr. Dhurandhar appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. Rangnekar for the third and fourth defendants, and Mr. Mulla for defendants Nos. 8 and 11.

Mr. Mulji and his clerk appeared in person and made statements.

The plaintiffs said that they were the widow and the sons respectively of Haji Mahomed Haji Musa who was the sublessee of a piece of land at Kalachowki under Pundalik Ganesh and who had had built a house there at a cost of Rs. 19,000. After the death of Haji Mahomed Haji Musa and Pundalik Ganesh the plaintiffs mortgaged the property to Sheriffabhai Khamissa for Rs. 5,000.

In 1908, Sheriffabhai Khanissa transferred the mortgage to Bai Samarathbhai (the fifth respondent). The plaintiffs also agreed to procure a renewal of the sub-lease and to execute the first mortgage of the Kalachowki property in fifth defendant's favour within one month of the date of agreement. The third and fourth defendants (sons of Pundalik Ganesh) declined to renew the sub-lease and therefore Samarathbai sued the plaintiffs in the present suit and the third and fourth defendants, to obtain a renewal of the sub-lease and for arrears of rent. By a consent decree Bai Samarathbai was ordered to pay Gunpatrao and Vasantrao Pundalik all costs and all rents and the Pundaliks to execute a new sub-lease. Bai Samarathbai was left at liberty to sell the property at Kalachowki in lieu of her costs, and if the sale-proceeds were insufficient, the property at Kolsa Mohalla were also to be sold. The property was later sold in public auction to Habib Haji Moosah for Rs. 8,000 though it was worth Rs. 19,000. The first and second defendants allowed this by some arrangement about sharing the profits by re-sale. The sixth defendant came to know of the clandestine arrangement and objected to the new lease, which contained covenant and conditions that did not exist in the old one. Owing, it was stated, to the gross negligence and fraud of the first and second defendants the property fetched not even half the real price. Samarathbai was entirely in the hands of the first and second defendants, and had conspired with them with a view to deprive the petitioners of their just dues for the benefit of the said defendants. The first and second defendants did not disclose the terms of the new sub-lease, their intention being to re-purchase the property after the sale at a small value and thus to make indirects profit by cheating the petitioners and the purchaser (the sixth defendant). The first defendants (it was further stated) won over the petitioners' attorney, J. R. Patell (the tenth defendant) and Patell colluded with the first and second defendants, and declined to act for the plaintiffs though he had undertaken to complete the whole suit. Then Mr. R. D. Sethna was appointed receiver of the properties. The first and second defendants in collision with Samarathbai and Patell (the fifth and tenth defendants) tried to coerce the plaintiffs to withdraw their objections and settle the matter, and the petitioners were offered Rs. 4,000 though they refused to settle it. The first and second defendants, Patell and Smarathbai, had it was said, defrauded the plaintiffs (the petitioners), knowing that they were unable to incur expenses necessary to stop the defendants. Again it was alleged by gross fraud the properties were sold for Rs. 10,000 to the ninth defendant, who was a nominee of the second defendant. The second defendant induced the ninth defendant to agree to the conveyance of the property to the twelfth defendant for Rs. 500 as consideration, and Nandgavri obtained it for Rs. 10,500 only. It was further alleged that Nandgavri was a mere nominee of the second defendant's and a tool in his hands. They lived together for several years and the conveyance of the Kolsa Moholla property to Nandgavri meant a practical conveyance to the second defendant. After the institution of the present suit, the second defendant obtained an order on Mr. Sethna to hand over the property to Nandgavri, and the plaintiffs received no notice of this. The second defendant then sued the first and second plaintiffs to have them ejected from the property and they were ordered to be ejected as they had no money to defend themselves. The plaintiffs were too poor and had nothing except the properties under dispute.

The first and second defendants appeared in Court and said that the allegations were false. The defendants thought there would be a settlement and therefore they had not all filed their written statement. When the second defendant had gone to Surat to see his ailing son, the petitioners came forward with all those allegations.

Mr. Justice Macleod after hearing counsel, adjourned the case for the trial of a preliminary issue as to whether the suit was bad by reason of the multifarious nature of the causes and of the parties.

DANCING GIRL'S ADOPTED CHILDREN.

Malappa (mother, Ramasani Kalawant), (2) Gangasani (mother, Ramasani Kalawant) and (3) Yamnasani (mother, Ramasani Kalawant) sued Luxman bin Nilaffa to gain possession of certain lands of which they had been dispossessed in the second Sub-Judge's Court of Athni.

Ramasani, a dancing girl, in the keeping of a clerk, bought the land, and the clerk managed the property. The defendant, in collusion with the clerk's heirs, the Sub-Judge states tried to acquire ownership of the land. The plaintiffs were only foster children of Ramasani and had never been adopted formally. The defendant leased the land from the clerk and hence he was not stopped from denying the plaintiff's ownership. In equity, the plaintiffs as foster children of Ramasani had a better right to the lands than a stranger like the defendant. The Sub-Judge, therefore, held that the plaintiffs should recover from the defendant possession of the land.

Against the decision of the Sub-Judge an appeal was filed to the District Judge of Belgaum, who confirmed the decree and dismissed the appeal with costs.

The defendant filed a second appeal to the High Court, and the case was remanded to ascertain whether the female plaintiffs had been brought up by Ramasani in order that they might become members of a professional dancing or singing class, and whether it was customary for members of the Sudra class to practise prostitution. The District Judge held that the plaintiffs had been brought up by Ramasani in order that they might become professional prostitutes, and that it was the custom of the caste to which the female plaintiffs belonged to practise prostitution whether they were professional dancers or singers, or not.

The mother came up before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and their Lordships reversed the order of the lower Court with costs.

TRADERS AT LAW.

The case in which Chokemull Balkrishan sued Jaynarayan Kanayalal to recover Rs. 48,045 due to the plaintiff at the foot of the accounts for various business transactions in rapeseed, linseed, cotton, silver, etc., in Bombay and other places came on for hearing yesterday before Mr. Justice Macleod, in the Bombay High Court.

The plaintiffs were "pucca Arathias" and shroffs and merchants in Bombay, Cawnpore and several other places, and did business for the defendants who were trading in Cawnpore and Delhi in cotton seeds, silver and hundis.

On the 7th July 1910 there was due to the plaintiff Rs. 48,045 with interest at the foot of the account, including loss on transactions of linseed (800 tons) and rapeseed (200 tons).

The defendants denied the liabilities and said that the services of Mangalchand, as their munim, had terminated on the 20th February 1911. They denied, therefore, the transactions entered into by Mangalchand and said they were wagering contracts and counterclaimed for the taking of proper accounts.

Issues were framed and the hearing proceeded with.

The case is in session.

COTTON DISPUTE.

A case between maccadams and masters is proceeding in Mr. Justice Beaman's Court, in which Dewkaran Ramcoover has sued Damji Hirji and others to recover damages sustained on account of the defendants' refusal to deliver 269 bales of cotton.

The defendants were the plaintiffs' maccadams and they fell out among themselves and the first defendant became the receiver. He did not deliver the bales on the ground that maccadams, charges had not been paid. The other defendants blamed the first defendant, and said they were not to be held liable for his action. The bales of cotton had been disposed of by the order of the Court.

The plaintiffs wished the matter to be forwarded to the Commissioner for taking accounts to ascertain the amount of damages and the amount due to the plaintiffs.

Mr. Wadia opened the case and issues were framed. The case was then adjourned.

THE POLICE COURTS.

MAIL BAG THEFT SEQUEL.

Inspector Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department yesterday made an application to Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, with regard to the disposal of certain properties which the police had recovered.

On the 18th of December 1912, a man named Joel Manson Hill employed as a Quartermaster in the service of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., was arrested on charges of theft on board and of tampering with his Majesty's mails. The man was placed before the Eastbourne Magistrate who, on the accused's admission of his guilt, sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The police were then able to recover some of the stolen property, but a gold watch with the monogram "F. P. O' K." and a chain, both valued at Rs. 585, were among the articles that could not be traced. The Scotland Yard detectives have now found them in the possession of a man named Sayer, a boots in the Clifton Hotel, Eastbourne. The property has been forwarded to India to be returned to its owner, Major F. P. O' Kinley of the 125th Rifles.

The application, which was for the Court's consent to the return of the property, was allowed.

HOUSEBREAKING CASE.

Sub-Inspector Chimanlal, yesterday, charged before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad Third Presidency Magistrate, Chunilal Ramjee a shopkeeper, on the information of Hari Veera, a shopkeeper at Ramvadi, with the theft of Government currency notes and cash. On the 28th of last month the shop of Hari Veera was found forced open and the amount removed. Police enquiries directed suspicion on his servant, Chunilal Ramjee, who was arrested and charged before the Magistrate with the offence. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF CLOTHES.

On the information of a Goanese, by the name of J. F. Lobo, the police yesterday placed before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Constance Almeida, a passenger on board the s.s. "Konig," for the alleged theft of wearing apparel. Sub-Inspector Chimanlal, who prosecuted, in relating the facts of the case, said that Lobo was a saloon waiter on board the s.s. "Konig." He was on Monday morning aroused from his sleep by someone feeling his person. On an alarm being raised, the accused was seen wearing a coat belonging to Lobo. He was instantly arrested. The accused denied the charge; but on the evidence, which was furnished, his Worship sentenced him to one months rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE CASES.

Excise Inspector Pundit, yesterday, charged Jamal Vali and three others, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, with being in illegal possession of small quantities of cocaine, without license from the Collector. His Worship convicted all and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment, ranging from 15 to 21 days.

THELMA stands for all that is good in perfume. Delightful odor, permanence, and delicacy. No wonder THELMA is so popular A trial of it will convince you.—MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S Crawford Market, Bombay

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO NEW GOVERNOR.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, when in the absence of the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the President, Mr. James MacDonald was called to the chair.

The Corporation proceeded with the election of three councillors as members of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay. The three members, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Mr. N. J. Gamadia were Corporation's representatives on the Trust Board and in addition to these three the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji was also the fourth candidate.

The voting by a ballot and the scrutineer's report was as follows:—Sir Bhalchandra Krishna secured 50 votes; Mr. Wacha also 50; Mr. N. J. Gamadia 34 and the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, 27. The first three were accordingly declared duly elected.

Messrs. Bhukandas B. Desai and S. T. Thakur were appointed Auditors of Municipal Accounts for the official year 1913-14 and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 5,000 each.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Sir Balchandra Krishna, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Lt.-Col. M. A. T. Collie, and the Hon. Dr. D. A. D'Monte were re-appointed members of the board of management of the Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga for the year 1913-14.

Consideration was given to a letter from Mr. Sorab C. Dhondy resigning his seat on the Corporation owing to ill-health. In moving that the letter be recorded, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta remarked, that Mr. Sorab Dhondy was a sturdy and independent member of the Corporation, ever ready to fight the cause of the rate-payers. His disappearance from the meetings would mar the gaiety of the Corporation because, whenever he spoke in that Hall it enlivened the horrible dullness that sometimes overtook the deliberations of the Corporation.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimutulla in seconding the proposition, observed that they all would miss the cheery presence of Mr. Sorab Dhondy. The letter was recorded.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy seconded by the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, it was resolved that the Corporation had learnt with regret of the death, on the 12th February 1913, of Mr. Rehmubhai Allana who, as a member of the Corporation for three years, had rendered useful services to the City. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement.

MEMORANDUM OF MR. AITKIN.

The Corporation considered a memorandum from Mr. Russel Aitkin, a former engineer of the Bombay Municipality on "The Bubonic Plague in Bombay." The memorandum has been already published in a previous issue of the "Bombay Gazette."

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the memorandum be forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of report.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta remarked that the subject had been considered and discussed over and over again not by the Corporation alone but by different bodies, Committees, Commissions, and experts too. It was not advisable to have again a formal report from the Commissioner and discuss it once more. The Commissioner's and the Health Officer's attention having been drawn to the statements made in the the memorandum, those officers would take the necessary action in the matter. He moved as an amendment that the letter be recorded.

Dr. Sukhia thought that the matter deserved consideration and that they must discuss the details and find out if what was stated by Mr. Aitkin was or was not correct. He supported the original motion.

Mr. Phiroz C. Sethna supported the amendment. He could not understand why Mr. Aitkin should have waited for these seventeen years, before bringing the matter to the notice of the members of the Corporation.

On being put to the vote, the amendment was carried.

The Corporation adopted the draft address of welcome to Lord Willingdon, on his arrival in Bombay to assume the office of Governor of this Presidency.

The draft of the address has been already published.

DISPOSAL OF CARCASSES.

The Corporation had adopted the report of the Committee recommending the installation of a plant for the disposal of carcasses, and it was sent to the Commissioner for guidance.

In a letter to the Corporation on the subject the Commissioner stated that since that time enquiries have been made as to the installation of similar plants in other places, but no definite advance had been made in the matter. It was, however, as necessary as it was previously to institute proper arrangements for the disposal of carcasses. The site at Chembur was so distant that the carcasses arrived in a very bad condition and the unsatisfactory method of disposal of them in the open, constituted a continued nuisance, which was not likely to be long tolerated. It was therefore necessary to institute the plant that was previously approved and the question that remained was one of site. It was obviously preferable to have the installation somewhere on the Island since a long journey to Chembur was objectionable; and moreover, the profitable diposal of the products which were expected to pay the current expenses and to yield a profit equal to the present revenue could be more easily effected from the Island. He had considered two sites which seemed the only possible, the first at Dharavi near the tanneries where the skins could be profitably and rapidly disposed of, and the second at the Mahaluxmi Flats near the Kutchra siding. In the first case it would be necessay to have entirely separate plant for the purpose of disposing of the carcasses. If, however it were at Mahaluxmi it would be more easily worked in conjunction with a refuse incinerator. This would allow of great economy in working, since it would be easy to arrange for the combustion chamber in connection with the incinerator. The site would moreover be extremely central and he did not anticipate that the smallest nuisance would be caused or that there would be any unsightliness since a satisfactory compound could be arranged. The institution of an incinerator at the flats would ultimately render the present arrangement for removing Kutchra by rail to Chembur unnecessary but this would, I consider, be on the whole an advantage. The railway arrangements were always liable to interruption and the land at Deonar was getting filled up. It might be objected that an incinerator at Mahaluxmi was not required when one had been so recently approved for Bapty-road. There was, however, room for both incinerators and the erection of one at Bapty-road would lead to a large saving both in time and labour. The Commissioner proposed therefore to make arrangements in the next Budget for the provision of funds for an incinerator and for a plant for the disposal of carcasses at Mahaluxmi flats by the side of the present Kutchra siding. Many of the incinerators in Europe had a chamber for the distruction of carcasses and no nuisance whatsoever was caused thereby.

On the motion of Colonel Collie the letter of the Commissioner was forwarded to a Committee to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and report on it.

FEMALE TRAMWAY PASSENGERS.

In accordance with previous notice Dr. Dinshah Master moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inquire from the Bombay Tramways Co., Ltd., and submit a report as to whether it was possible—special standing accommodation being provided in some of the cars—to set apart two or four seats for ladies in each car, which could be temporiarily occupied in the absence of the letter by male passengers and given up by them, when requested to do so, to lady passengers entering the car, the former being allowed to stand at the side or back of the ear.

If this arrangement was not feasible, any two or four passengers who might of their own accord choose to give up their seats to ladies entering the car might be permitted to stand either on the side or the rear of the car.

Dr. Sukhia suggested a rider that passengers should not be allowed to smoke on the platform-seats of the trailer cars. This was ruled out of order.

The Hon. Sir Perozeshah Mehta moved as an amendment that the motion be referred to the Tramway Committee, which was carried.

The Corporation adjourned to the 17th instant.

The nomination for a seat on the Municipal Corporation, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Sorab C. Dhondy for Byculla Ward, closed last evening and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin being the only candidate proposed, the Municipal Commissioner declared him duly elected Councillor of the Bombay Corporation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

G. I. P. RY. LOCAL TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would wish to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned, through the medium of your valuable paper, a grievance which we "Daily Passengers," by the G. I. P. Railway, from Kurla to Victoria Terminus, are at present suffering, with the hope that it will meet with prompt redress.

The present revised trains for Kurla are the 18-10 and 19-20, the 18-28 Kalyan local not stopping at Kurla; so that the public, having no train for Kurla between 18-10 and 19-20, have to take their chance of catching the earlier train leaving Victoria Terminus at 18-10—a feat which is almost impossible for those working in offices in the Fort, which close at 18-0 p.m. —or travelling by the 19-20 and being detained for at least half an hour on the way, which, from their experience seems to be the case daily, so that they cannot expect to reach Kurla before 8-30 p. m.

It would not be out of place to point out to the authorities that, whereas the 18-28 Kalyan local is made to halt at stations of considerably minor importance, such as Sion, Matunga, etc., the public fail to see why a similar concession is not allowed to Kurla station, which is of equal, if not of greater, importance.

Another argument in favour of halting the Kalyan local at Kurla is the influx of residents from Bombay who have temporarily removed there on account of plague; and the granting of their request would not only be a boon to the daily passengers but also to the people who have so removed from Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

A DAILY PASSENGER.

Bombay, March. 3.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

ANNUAL CAMP OF EXERCISE AT SANTA CRUZ.

The members of the Bombay Light Horse are now at Santa Cruz for the annual training in the Camp since 26th February until the 10th instant.

The first week, as usual, was devoted to troop and squadron drill, sword exercise, and dismounted action. On Sunday they had the Church Parade.

Yesterday, they had some field work, A and B troops under Capt. Stanley Reed, defending Santa Cruz, and moving out to meet the attack of an enemy represented by C and D troops under Capt. Wilson.

General Gorringe, G.O.C., Bombay Brigade, who happened to be out at Santa Cruz, came to see how the work was carried out. After the operations were finished, the squadrons were formed, and the General criticised the work. He remarked that the riding across country was very good and the work on the whole was fairly satisfactory. Although more opportunities might have been taken to find out what the enemy were doing without exposing themselves unnecessarily.

To-morrow morning General Gorringe will formally inspect the Corps and special field work will be drawn up. There will be another Church Parade on Sunday and on the 10th instant, the General Officer, Commanding the Poona Division, will inspect the Bombay Light Horse.

On the morning of March 11 there will be a team point-to-point race.

On the parades the Light Horse mustered strong, over fifty members turning out every morning.

The Bombay Light Horse knows a good deal about the bazar and streets in the native town, having been on several occasions called out to help the police in putting down riots. They are also acquainted with the locality of the different police stations and hospitals. The chief duty of the Corps would probably be to help the police in the town, but they cannot neglect the ordinary duties of training Volunteer Cavalrymen.

Mr. S. Wilberforce, of the Punjab Commission, appointed to advise the Government of Mauritius as to the possibility of establishing Co-operative Credit Societies in the Colony, has left Lahore for Mauritius.

SPORTING NEWS.

RIFLE-SHOOTING.

POONA ANNUAL DIVISIONAL MEETING.

POONA, Mar. 2.

The central meeting of the Poona Divisional Rifle Association began on the Wanowrie Rifle Ranges this morning. There was a fairly good entry all round.

The following are the chief results:—

Match 1, snap shooting, British Army, 300 yards:—F. Merryfield, 15 points L. N. Lancs, Rs. 20; Pte. W. Jolly, 15 points, 2nd Norfolk Regiment. Rs. 20; Capt. A. W. White, 12 points, 117th Mahrattas, Rs, 5;

Match 1, shape shooting Indian Army:—Lce.-Naik Jalaldin, 15 points, 3rd Sappers and Miners, Rs. 15; Naik Shaik Abdul Gafur, 15 points, 105th Mahrattas, Rs. 15; Lce Naik Mahomed Khan, 15 points, 95th Russell's Infantry, Rs. 15.

Match 2, rapid firing, 500 yards, British regiments:—Lce Corpl. T. Hall, 2nd Norfolks, 34 points, Rs. 30; Sergt-Major Simmence, 2nd Norfolks, 33 points, Rs. 15; Col.-Sergt T. Hempton, 2nd Norfolks, 33 points, Rs. 15.

Match 2, rapid firing, 500 yards, Indian regiments:—Clr. Havr Sakharam Kadam, 117th Mahrattas, 36 points, Rs. 30; Subr. Gulab Shah, 127th Baluchis, 35 points, Rs. 15; Lce Naik Serwan Khan, 127th Baluchis, 35 points, Rs. 10.

Match 3, slow firing, 600 yards, British troops:—Clr. Sergt. H. Wiall, L.N. Lancs, 26 points, Rs. 30; Clr. Sergt. T Hampon, L. N. Lancs, 23 points, Rs. 15; Cpl. E. Malley, L. N Lancs, 22 points, Rs. 10.

Match 3, slow firing, 600 yards, Indian regiments:—Subr. Komal Singh, 9th Russell's Infantry, 24 points, Rs. 30; Naik Amir Khan, 95th Russell's Infantry, 23 points, Rs. 15; Lce. Naik Turhati. 127th Baluchis, 23 points, Rs. 15.

INTER-REGIMENTAL POLO.

OPENING GAME OF THE MEERUT TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, Mar. 3.

The Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament opened to-day in very unpleasant weather. There was a high wind with clouds of dust, yet there was a very large attendance, including many visitors from Delhi. The wind greatly interfered with the game and certainly blew more than one ball away which might have gone through the net.

The teams engaged were the 13th Hussars represented by Messrs. Kennedy, Smith, Major Richardson, Capt. Hind (Back), and the 17th Lancers:—Capt. Melvill, Mr. Turner, Capt. Lockett, Mr. Boles. The umpires were Major Mork and Capt. Retson.

The Hussars were the first to begin the attack but the Lancers saved and later scored. Then a good and hard-played game continued through all the eight chukkers. The Lancers were just able to score one goal in each chukker, while the Hussars got home two good shots out of several runs and at the call of full time the Lancers were left winners by eight goals to two.

BOMBAY RACES.

HANDICAPS.

9th Extra Meeting Thursday 6th March.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Bombastic. 10st. 12lbs.; Solution, 9st. 3lbs.; Aqueduct, 9st. 2lbs.; Pretty good sort, 9st. 2lbs.; Eagle Bird, 8st. 11lbs.; Portland Lad, 8st.; Transmigration, 7st. 11lbs.; Dansense, 7st. 6lbs.; Yvette, 7st. 4lbs.; Lord Reay, 7st.; Silver bolt, 6st. 12lbs.; Kismet II, 6st. 10lbs.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7lbs.

THE PAREL PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile 1 furlong. Sir Knight, 10st 12lbs.; Sweden, 10st. 3lbs.; Polish, 10st. 2lbs.; Mexico, 9st. 4lbs.; Hadee, 9st.; Burg, 8st. 12lbs.; Mysore, 8st. 7lbs.; Guinea Merchant, 8st. 7lbs.; Zoohal, 8st 6lbs.; Harry Johnson, 8st. 2lbs.; Yanasib, 8st. 2lbs.; Bahiz, 8st.; Berar, 7st. 12lbs.; Shirsab, 7st. 8lbs.; Solar Star, 7st. 7lbs.; Ghalyum, 7st. 7lbs.; British King, 7st. 5lbs.; Kokab, 7st. 1lb.; Grey Ghost II, 6st. 12lbs.; Real, 6st. 12lbs.; Last Chance, 6st. 7lbs.; Afzur Jung, 6st.; Upright, 6st.; Mars, 6st.

If top weight accepting is under 9st. 12lbs. it will be raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

AN ARAB DEALERS CONSOLATION PLATE.—About 7 furlongs, Purity, 10st. 12lbs.; Sparrow Hawk, 9st. 12lbs.; The Winner, 9st. 3lbs.; Zigomar, 9st. 1lbs.; Tulwar, 8st. 12lbs.; Salisbury, 8st. 10lbs.; Ajmere, 8st. 7lbs.; Punjab, 8st. 7lbs.; Muccadum, 8st. 7lbs.; Zaki Pasha, 8st. 4lbs.; Gray, 8st. 4lbs.; Hama, 8st 1lbs.; Moorshid, 8st.; Maidania, 7st. 12lbs.; Nafa, 7st. 11lbs.; Ringleader, 7st. 11lbs.; Lifesaver, 7st. 11lbs. German, Silver, 7st. 7lbs.; Iron Chest, 7st. 7lbs.; Sirsum, 7st. 5lbs.; Shot Silk, 7st. 4lbs.; Bingazi, 7st. President, 6st. 6lbs.; Mudir, 6st. 6lbs.; Mulberry, 6st. Hoondi, 6st.

If top weight accepting is under 9st. 12lbs.; it will be raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE HARRIS PLATE.—(Division I.) 6 furlongs. Aasud, 9st. 12lbs.; Young Majub, 9st. 11lbs.; Mafush, 9st. 8lbs; Master Bill, 9st. 6lbs.; Zoolphokarr, 9st. 4lbs.; Polish, 9st. 2lbs.; Galiard, 9st. Thank Ton, 8st. 13lbs; Baloz, 8st 12lbs.; Gowahajmer, 8st. 8lbs.; Gunnea Mohur, 8st. 8lbs.; Chechan, 8st. 7lbs.; Master, 8st. 4lbs.; Minerva, 8st. 1lbs.; Dilkush, 7st. Sharar, 6st. 10.; Sahbar, 6st.

THE HARRIS PLATE.—Division II —6 furlongs. Zuffer Beg, 9ts. 12lbs.; Ream, 9st.: 2lbs.; Agah Pasha, 9st. 2lbs.; Teenebreuse, 9st 1lb.; Moonspot. 9st. Maasal, 8st. 10lbs.; Plassy, 9st. 9lbs.; Different, 8st. 8lbs.; Solar Star, 8st. 2lbs.; British King, 8st. 2lbs.; Anward, 7st. 10lbs.; Creditor, 7st. 8lbs.; Sinclair, 7st. 4lbs.; Mushtarak 6st. 10lbs.; Tezab, 6st. 10lbs.; Lot, 6st.

THE HARSOVA PLATE.—Division I —6 furlongs. Old China, 9st. 3lbs.; Maidania, 9st. 3lbs.; Agent, 2st. 2lbs.; Khedavi Mesier, 9st. Dinar, 9st. 13lbs.; Peerage, 8st. 12lbs.; Beynazee, 8st. 12lbs.; Alwar, 8st. 8lbs.; Shot Silk, 8st. 9lbs. Silkar, 8st. 6lbs.; Tide, 8st. 4lbs.; Charman, 8st. 3lbs.; Turkish Guinea, 7st. 11lb.; Mudir, 7st. 11lbs.; Malabar, 7st. 2lbs.

THE VARSOVA PLATE.—Division II —6 furlongs Favil Beg, 9st. 7lbs.; Maximilian 9st. 5lbs.; Jalinus, 8st. 11lbs.; Mubashir, 8st. 11lbs.; President 8st. 9lbs.; Lord Roberts. 8st. 8lbs. Young Chester, 8st. 8lbs.; Lord, Simon 8st. 7lbs; Sumarm ud 8st. 7lbs.; Lot, 8st. 7lbs.; Sadil Malik 8st. 5lbs. Saood, 8st. 5lbs.; Jack London, 8st. 2lbs.; Mulberry, 8st. 2lb.; Beethoven 7st. 5lbs.; Aflatoon, 7st. 2lbs.

Forfeit for the above races due if not struck out before 2 p.m. Tuesday March 1913.

ALDERSON HOCKEY CUP.

DORSETS BEAT MIDDLESEX REGT. IN FIRST GAME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Mar. 3.

The Alderson Hockey Tournament began this evening.

The first game of the British section of the Poona Brigade round was between the Dorsetshire and the Middlesex Regiments. It was a fast game throughout, but the first period ended in a blank. After crossing over, however, both the teams scored a goal a-piece and extra time was allowed. It was just at the end of the second five minutes that the Dorsets managed to score their second goal and thus won the match.

The score was—Dorsets two goals, Middlesex Regiment, one goal.

CALCUTTA LIGHT HORSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 2.

The annual chart and compass competition of the Calcutta Light Horse took place to-day, the venue being Dum Dum Cantonments. The course covered was fifteen miles as the crow flies, but was longer to traverse owing to the flooding of the jhils and the salt lakes by the recent rains. Thirty-five competed and the best time, 1 h. 0 min. 43 secs. was done by Mr. M. B. Constant, of the "Englishman." Mr. Crunn, of Messrs. Graham and Co., was second in 2 hrs. 2 mins. The final position of the competitors will depend on marks obtained for condition of horse and for the reports, which have not yet been announced.

SIMLA OPEN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Committee have just issued their preliminary prospectus for the Simla Open Tennis Championship Tournament, which will be played in Simla from May 26th to June 7th 1913. This event has year by year grown in popularity, and now takes its place in the front rank of the principal engagements of the Simla season. By special request it has been decided this year to play a Ladies' Singles Championship, and with the ideal climate of the hill-capital, the event, there is every reason to believe, will prove to be a great success.

The other three events in the Tournament are (1) the Men's Singles Championship for the Plormer Challenge Cup. (2) the Men's Doubles Championship for the Cotton Challenge Cup, and (3) the Mixed Doubles Championship for the Y.M.C.A. Challenge Cup.

The Challenge cups and prizes are said to be unsurpassed in any other Tournament in India. A reference to last year's programme shows the donors of prizes on that occasion to include his Excellency the Viceroy's Council and some of the principal business firms of the station.

It is interesting to note that the number of individual competitors rose from 66 in 1911 to 93 in 1912.

The Committee is a representative of one of the best sporting instincts of Simla and includes:—Col. L. H. Reid, C. S. I., Lt.-Col. W. C. Black, Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, I. C. S., Mr. Wm. Cotton, and the the joint honorary secretaries are Dr. E. R. Gray and Mr. E. H. K. Skeen.

The Tournament is open to all India, competitors arriving last year from various parts of the Punjab, United Provinces, and elsewhere. The field of entries is each year becoming wider, and it is anticipated this year, that, with the additional event referred to, the Tournament will attract, not only the best gentlemen-players but also the best lady-players to Simla. It would be interesting, if possible, to see the champions of the various important tennis championship centres (Simla, Lahore, United Provinces, Bengal, Bombay, and elsewhere) meet in a contest. What more suitable places or climate could be found than the hill-capital? In the event of any one of the contests, including at least three of last or this year's champions, from the centres mentioned above, we understand there is the probability of a special cup being offered for the "All-India Champion."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

STATION ORDERS.

By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Major D. J. Collins, R.A.M.C., took over the duties of Medical Officer in Charge of Depot and Native Details, Bombay, on the afternoon of the 28th February, 1913, from Lieut. P. S. Connellan, I.M.S., posted permanently to the 3rd. (Lahore) Division.

Duties for the ensuing week.

Garrison Duties:—Field Officer, Major W. H. W. Hope, R.G.A., Next for duty, Capt. J. U. Hope, R.G.A., Medical Officer, Capt. J. Foster, R.A.M.C., Next for duty, Capt. J. Perry, R.A.M.C.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, ETC.

REGIMENTAL.

120th Infantry.—Lieutenant E. J. Cumming to be officiating Double Company Commander.

29th Lancers.—Lieut. M. H. Jackson, to be Adjutant.

33rd Cavalry.—2nd-Lieut. Massy, Unattached List, posted as Squadron Officer.

31st Lancers.—2nd-Lieut. E. J. Shearer, 113th Infantry, transferred as Squadron Officer.

44th Merwara Infantry.—Major F. W. Thomas, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major H. P. Bell, granted leave.

20th Deccan Horse.—Major F. Adams, Squadron Officer, 28th Light Cavalry, to be Squadron Commander, vice Major C. E. E. F. K. Macquoid, D.S.C., transferred to the 4th Cavalry.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave:—Captain G. T. B. Hext Supply and Transport Corps, 8 months, ex India; Capt. H. T. K. Messenger, Supply and Transport Corps, 8 months, ex-India; Capt. C. W. Hext, Supply and Transport Corps, 12 months, ex India; Lieut. W. B. Pepper, 101 Company, R. G. A., 8 months ex India; Capt. A.H. Peyton, Supply and Transport Corps, 8 months, ex India; Capt. I. O. G. Maunsell, 91st Punjabis, 8 months, ex India; Lieut. M. E. de B. Goldman-Monk, 91st Punjabis, 8 months, ex India; Major A. F. Cumberlege, Royal Engineers, 8 months, ex India; Capt. G. M. Yates, the King's Liverpool Regiment 220 days, ex India; Lieut. P. A K. Townshend, 2nd Bn. Royal Berkshire Regiment, 173 days, ex India; Capt. W. A. Gover, 7th Rajputs, 8 months, ex India; Lieut. W. L. Harvey, 7th Rajputs, 7 1-2 months, ex India; Lt-Col. F. R. Ozzard, Indian Medical Service, 1 year, ex India.

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Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old ...	3 0
,, ,, White do. do.	3 8
Port Wine, White old dry	1 12
Port Wine, Red	1 12
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2 0
TABLE WINES.	
Mores, Vin de table, Red	1 6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1 10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1 12
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)	2 8
Morea, Vin de table, White	1 8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1 12
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.	
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	5 4
Marsala de l'Achaia	1 10
Malaga de l'Achaia	1 10
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1 12
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Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3 8
,, 1895 (two crown)	4 0
,, 1890 (Princes)	5 0
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Bombay Gazette

Tuesday, 4th March, 1913.

PARLIAMENT IN SESSION.

As the present session of Parliament advances, it becomes clear that the hope of a Conservative re-action in the country has still to be deferred. For one thing in spite of the difficulty of settling the Ulster problem, the conviction is spreading that some form of Home Rule for Ireland will have to be provided, and people at home will expect some proposals on the subject from the Unionist leaders before they return a Unionist Government to power. It is not, in our opinion, possible to devise a scheme of self-government for Ireland which will satisfy the people of Ireland without injustice to England; for the simple reason that England is rich and Ireland is poor. At the present time, the Government of both Ireland and Scotland is carried on at the expense of the larger and richer country, and the Irish people would be the first to complain if they were left to their own resources and asked to pay for their own law and education and for the protection of their own coasts. They simply could not do it. In order to get over this difficulty, Mr. Asquith's Government have produced a Bill which violates all constitutional principles and which hands the local control of Imperial services, like the Customs and the Post Office, over to an Irish Parliament without requiring an Imperial contribution in return. No one likes the Bill, and hardly any one professes to do so. But, in spite of its grave defects, the Home Rule Bill is likely to pass into law in its present form unless alternative constructive proposals for dealing with the Irish question are put before the country by the Unionist party. It is admitted that the great majority of the English people are indifferent about the fate of the Bill; and the result of the Derry election, which is to put a Presbyterian Home Ruler in the place of a Unionist and which gives the nationalists a majority, in Ulster itself, has not strengthened opposition to the Government's measure.

Having won a victory over the doctors, Mr. Lloyd George's position in the Cabinet and in the country, has become stronger as the session has gone on. It was, while the issue of the conflict between Mr. George and the medical profession was still in doubt, that Lord Haldane lifted up his voice on behalf of a comprehensive scheme of educational reform which he offered to the country as the Government's next great work. But the attempt of the moderate section of the Cabinet to assert itself has not been so far successful. Possibly all that was intended by the Lord Chancellor's move was the indication of the Cabinet's ability to initiate popular legislation even if Mr. George failed; but possibly also it was an appeal from a member of the Cabinet for a rest from daring schemes. Whatever the object was, little has been heard of educatien since the doctors gave in and the Insurance Act was accepted by the country. Flushed with his triumph, Mr. George immediately demonstrated his ascendancy in the Cabinet by promulgating afresh and in fuller detail the policy of land reform which Lord Haldane had tacitly tried to shelve. About the same time rumours of Mr. Asquith's desire to abandon politics and retire to the bench began to be circulated; and it is not unfair to connect these rumours with the apprehension of Mr. George's growing influence. Whether Mr. George would be able to form a Cabinet without Mr. Asquith, Lord Haldane, and Sir E. Grey, no one can yet say; but, at the present moment, his is the strongest influence in the Cabinet, and it is to him, and not to anyone else, that we have to look for statements of future policy. There is every prospect, therefore, of the commencement of a bitter social struggle in England. If the existing Parliament lasts for two years more, and there is no reason why it should not, the Welsh Disestablishment Bill will have become law; and having redeemed his promise to his fellow-countrymen, Mr. George will be at liberty with increased authority and prestige to devote himself to his agricultural propaganda.

The worst of it is from an Imperial point of view that it will be a popular cause. In spite of all that we hear of depression and emigration, Agriculture is still the chief industry of the British Isles, and the number of people employed on the land runs into several millions. Against Mr. George's promises of a pound a week with a free house and security from social despotism, that nothing the Unionist have so far offered to them can weigh in the minds of the agricultural labourers. Even taxes upon food with a corresponding rise in the price of agricultural produce would not do as much for the farm-labour as Mr. George offers now to do. The truth is that he has got ahead of the Unionists again, and the more alert among them recognize this. With his usual energy, Mr. F. E. Smith has already, while his seniors are dreaming about food-taxes or a rebellion in Ulster, begun a vigorous criticism of Mr. George's land policy and has promised something definite for the labourers and small holders from his own party. It is only in some such way that constitutional principles will again gain a sufficiently strong footing in the counties as to secure again a Conservative government for the country and the empire. That these principles will again prevail there is little doubt. The great English middle class cannot always be harried and harassed to provide money for ambitious schemes; but unless the members of that most influential and most loyal class in England will combine and work together for their own interests which are the interests of the country, they will have to meet irritating demands upon their purses and their property, and watch the continued misgovernment of the land. The country is sound at heart, and the Unionists are still the largest party in England proper and in the House of Commons. We could wish to see arising among them some one who could give commanding voice to patriotic feeling and who should lead the way to a political victory at the polls. But as affairs now stand, both Home Rule for Ireland and the Disestablishment of the Church in Wales, the two principal measures of this session, will have been accomplished before the country has been fully consulted on either question. Perhaps the Unionists will have learned their lesson and driven home their attack before the Parliament act begins to operate. This is the time for them to counsel togother and to act; or else Mr. George will get another long start, and a General Election, two years hence, will seat him in authority once more. Fortunately there are some signs that the situation is understood.

EXPANSION OF INDIAN TRADE.

The rapid expansion of Indian trade, which is making such heavy calls upon our limited railway services, is clearly reflected in the statistics which the Commercial Intelligence Department have published for last January. There has been great activity for several months in our foreign sea-borne trade, and this continues, for the present at any rate, to expand. A few instances of this growth may well be given. The increase in January was over Rs. 559 lakhs, of which Rs. 237 3/4 represented imports and Rs. 321 3/4 exports. The most marked feature in the imports was an increase of nearly Rs. 115 lakhs in cotton piece-goods, the aggregate expansion in these goods for the ten completed months of the financial year being Rs. 744 lakhs. There was an advance of Rs. 21 1/2 lakhs in railway carriages and wagons during January and of Rs. 9 lakhs in locomotives. Textile machinery increased to the extent of Rs. 10 1/2 lakhs, and a considerable improvement was recorded in metals and metal manufactures of various descriptions. It is again significant that articles of luxury were imported in increasing quantities, the receipts of motor-cars, to give an example, being nearly Rs. 10 lakhs in excess of the figures for the corresponding month of last year. Among exports there was a falling-off of Rs. 88 1/2 lakhs in opium. On the other hand, the shipments of raw cotton rose by Rs. 123 1/2 lakhs and of jute by over Rs. 104 lakhs, while jute manufactures increased by Rs. 87 lakhs. Again thanks mainly to the demand from China, an expansion of over Rs. 38 lakhs is shown in the exports of cotton-twist and yarn, and it is sincerely to the hoped that a continuance of good seasons will permit this very gratifying expansion at least to be maintained

AUSTRALIA AND THE CONSTITUTION.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA has sent its Premier, Mr. A. H. Peake, to London on a mission it realises to be frought with many difficulties. He has gone to borrow money for necessary public works in the State. But though he thinks he may succeed he dislikes leaving his own State at the present time, seeing as he does that there is going to be a great struggle in the forthcoming Federal elections and referenda campaign between the forces of Liberalism and Socialism. He regards the coming fight as one for the Constitution and for Federal principles. The Socialists are endeavouring to get added powers, which they are seeking more from the point of view of party purposes than with the object of meeting any constitutional necessity. Mr. Peake therefore left behind him a message to the Electorate, in which he tells those who wish to see self-government maintained in the State, with the power to manage their own affairs rather than transmit those powers to the people of New South Wales and Victoria whose representatives preponderate in the Federal House of Representatives, 'Hold fast to the present Constitution.' The spirit of the age is self and local government rather than centralisation, and much as some people may desire to take away those powers of the State for temporary party purposes, Mr. Peake would prefer to put 'the spirit of the age before the spirit of the time.' The powers and privileges of the State, once surrendered, will never be regained he says, a remark which sufficiently illustrates the inter-State jealousy which stands in the way of Federal progress.

AVIATION AND ESPIONAGE.

THE news that the French airman, Faitre, on alighting at Metz for petrol, was arrested by German police and forced to pack up his monoplane and return to France, shows that other countries, as well as England, object to foreigners sailing over their territory and "spying out the land." The English Bill protecting the country against foreign air-craft was issued the day before the mail left. It empowers a Secretary of State to prohibit the navigation of aircraft over prescribed areas where advisable, for the purposes of defence or the safety of the realm. The area proscribed may include the whole or any part of the coast-line of the United Kingdom and the adjacent territorial water. A Secretary of State is also given power to prescribe the areas in which aircraft, coming from other countries are to land and other conditions with which foreign air-craft are to comply. Any officer designated for the purpose on seeing an aircraft fail to comply with regulations may give a prescribed signal, and, if the aircraft fails to respond to the signal may fire "at or into such aircraft and use any and every other means necessary to compel compliance."

INDIA AND LOYALTY.

"I SHALL sever my connection with India with profound sorrow; but I rejoice exceedingly that I shall leave her loyal and prosperous." Thus Sir Fleetwood Wilson, in his concluding, remarks at Delhi on Saturday, the while people at Home, who are interested in India, were reading the lucubrations of the "Round Table" on the Nationalist leaders and the idea of suspending representative institutions if these gentlemen fail to quell conspiracy and put a stop to political murders. The *Times*, commenting on the latter suggestion, asserts that anarchism here remains unextirpated; and the Council unanimously agreed that the attack on Lord Hardinge was the result of a deep-laid conspiracy. The *Times* is not satisfied that the duty of repressing crime is efficiently performed. Yet the Finance Member tells us India is loyal. Truth lies at the bottom of a well.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Mantua" with the outward Mails of the 21st ultimo left Aden at 2 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday next.

MILITARY MATTERS.

THE AVIATION BILL.

FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

The text of a Bill, shortly to be introduced by the Secretary of State for War, to amend the Aerial Navigation Act of 1911 has just been published. Under this Bill, when passed, the Secrstary of State will be empowered to prohibit the navigation of aircraft over any area within the United Kingdom, and over the whole or any part of the coast-line and territorial waters, for the purposes of the defence or safety of the realm. A second clause provides for the control of air-traffic from abroad by the institution of fixed landing places at which it will be compulsory for aircraft to stop, if required, by signal; and lays down that, in case of attempted evasion or failure to comply with the signal, it shall be lawful for the officer in charge of the station to fire at or into the offending craft and to use any and every other means necessary to compel compliance. It was, as recently pointed out, inevitable that steps should be taken to preserve the territoriality of the air on the same lines as our coasts are guarded. It is a principle of International Law, fundamental in the determination of State Sovereignity, that Sovereign States are entitled to all those rights, which are necessary for the preservation and protection of their territories; and the absolute control of the air is necessary for these purposes. The argument that the air, like the seas, should be free is based on false analogy. So long as the force of gravity exists, the condition of air and sea freedom must differ; and the user of the air be inseparably connected with the user of the underlying territory. As soon as the proposed Bill is passed, and this principle recognised and proclaimed, it will remain to carry out measures to enforce it in practice. The scheme has, it is understood, already been worked out in detail, and provision made for the necessary funds in the estimates. It will, doubtless, be some little time before the air-guard service is worked efficiently and satisfactorily, but everything must have a beginning and the sooner it is made, the sooner is efficiency attained. One thing may be safely predicted, and that is that billets in the air-guard service will not come under the heading of "soft jobs."

Following on the installation of an aircraft centre at Cuxhaven, both Sylt and Heligoland are being prepared for utilization as airship stations. The latter, apart from its central position in the line of outer coast defences, is naturally well-suited for air-work. The high land with its flat, even surface forms a natural aerodrome, whilst a depression in the centre measuring 400 ft. in length by 150 feet in width enables a hangar to be constructed entirely screened from view, as the roof, when completed, will be on a level with the surrounding area. The hangar is designed so as to be elevated by hydraulic power to allow the dirigibles to enter or emerge, and rotates on a pivot, which enables the entrance to be turned to give access or egress on the side most suitable under the conditions of wind and weather.

ENGLAND AND GERMNAY.

The very brief, and possibly not altogether accurate, account which has been published of what Admiral Tirpitz said in the Reichstag has been made the subject of a considerable amount of writing during the past week. Whilst some journals have hailed the reported acceptance by Admiral Tirpitz of a standard of 10 to 16 between the German and English shipbuilding programmes as the commencement of a new era and an end of the rivalry in naval armaments, others have pointed out that the speech, as published, and as largely understood in Germany, regards as acceptable a programme which differs essentially from that laid down by Mr. Churchill last March. As reported, the speech contains no reference or clear statement of the First Lord that the proposed ratio of 16 to 10 would suffice only so long as the superiority on the British pre-Dreadnought classes continued, and so long as German Naval Act, then in force, remained unmodified. As the pre-Dreadnought superiority decreased by ships passing to the scrap heap, the building ratio of Dreadnoughts must be increased to retain the balance and that, for every German Dreadnought built in excess of the then-existing Navy Act, two would have to be laid down in British Dockyards. If these conditions were not referred to by Admiral Tirpitz either directly or indirectly, then it is fairly certain that, before long, charges of breaking faith, and dealing in inexactitude will again be directed against Mr. Churchill by German publicists, just in the same way as happened a couple of months ago, when Count Reventlow pilloried the First Lord in the "Tageszeitung" for announcing that the Canadian Ships would be an addition to the shipbuilding programme already published and not merely a substitution for the relief of the British taxpayer. In the meantime, yet another contingency referred to by Mr. Churchill, as possibly demanding a reconsideration of his figures, is taking very material shape in Austrian and Italian dockyards. Practically, therefore, everything, foreseen by Mr. Churchill as likely to necessitate an increase of the building ratio, has taken place; the German Naval Act has been revised, and the naval conditions in the Mediterranean are changing with ominous rapidity. Already events have shown that the battle fleet based on Gibraltar will not suffice for the Janus job allotted to it. It may be able to look both ways, but it cannot strike both ways.

THE TERRITORIALS.

The debate on the Territorial Forces in the House of Lords was chiefly interesting for the announcement by Lord Herschell on behalf of the Government that the Imperial Defence Committee was about to reconsider the question of invasion "de novo" in connection with the special circumstances of the day; that a system of training in gymnastics, physique, and discipline, was under consideration in connection with continuation schools; and that the deficiency in the Territorial ranks should be made good in times of national danger from the National Reserve, whose members are to be invited to offer themselves either for home defence or for service abroad. Lord Herschell was very careful in his allusion to physical training and discipline, and avoided the use of any word which might hint or suggest militarism, and when Lord Lansdowne began to dilate on the advantage in the way of a reserve would accrue from a system of compulsory training at school and for a year or two after leaving school, such in fact as he understood Government were contemplating, Lord Herschell at once interposed to remark that no plan was under consideration. What he had indicated was that, if it was desired to train the youth of the nation, it could be done by some scheme in connection with secondary education. It may, therefore, be assumed that the secondary schools are not likely to assist much impressing military ideals on the minds of the rising generation, at all events in the immediate future. From this, it follows that the shortage that exists in the Citizen Force will continue and probably increase, and that, to make up for this shortage, it has been necessary to fall back on those who have done this duty, and are ready to do it again. Knowing, as we do, the extreme reluctance displayed by the War Office to the recognition of the National Reserve at all at the outset, the present action shows the apprehension with which the continued maintenance of the Territorial Force, as anything like the required strength, is viewed by the authorities. It seems as if voluntary service had become just as distasteful to the nation, as we are told compulsory service is. But the cause which contributes most largely perhaps to the failure of the voluntary system is the sense of inequality which results in bearing the burden of patriotism—more than one County Association have quite recently brought this view forward. Numbers of men, who have joined and served, are leaving not so much because they are tired of soldiering, as because they do not see why they should devote time and money to the service, when the majority of those around them stand by and do nothing except perhaps deride them "for playing at soldiers."

WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

The "War-returned" correspondents have been busy putting their material into book form. The brothers Ashmead Bartlett in "With the Turks in Thrace" repeat the vivid pictures of their personal adventures, the little they saw, and the great deal that they deduced, which have already thrilled the readers of the "Daily Telegraph." Lieutenant Wagner "With the Victorious Bulgarian" gives an excellent account of the twenty-five years of careful preparation, that preceded and led up to the success of the Bulgarian arms. His chief point is that training was based on national characteristics, and their development did not endeavour to produce an army drilled into the outward semblance of the German or any other model. Organization and strategy were in accordance with highest modern standard, but the tactics of the battle-field were adopted to the national spirit. He holds that the German training given to the Turks was worse than useless, not only because it was imperfect, but still more because it was quite unsuited to the character of the Turkish soldier. The chronicle of events and descriptions in the book are open to the same criticism, that has been levelled at his newspaper contributions; what he saw, what he heard, what he was officially given as information, and what he deduced or imagined, is all set forth in his narrative without any marks of discrimination by which the reader might be warned as to the possible want of accuracy in detail. This is unfortunate as it leads to excessive caution in accepting the accuracy of the narrative in general. Lieutenant Wagner had exceptional opportunities during the progress of hostilities, and through many channels gathered more information than fell to the lot of the majority of correspondents. Besides speaking the language he had a good knowledge of the country, its history, and its people. His book is full of interest, but requires to be read with some discrimination, if a sense of proportion is to be retained. "With the conquered Turk" "a story of a latter Day Adventure," by the "Times" correspondent, Major Lionel James does not pretend to be more than is indicated by the subtitle. It is not a history of the war, complete with maps but an interesting account of the adventures of a small party of correspondents who went out to the war fully imbued with the idea that they were going to see the Turk walk over the Bulgar. Major James has had no little experience of war since he started as Reuter's special correspondent in Chitral in 1894 and followed it up with Tirah and the Soudan. He has seen practically all the fighting that has taken place in every part of the world including South Africa, Manchuria, Morocco, Albania, and Tripoli, and there is little doubt that, had the fates been more propitious, he would have produced a valuable military account of operations in Thrace. As it is, he chronicles what he and his companions were able to see, he describes their adventures and misadventures with considerable humour, and uses what he saw as a text for many sound remarks on the sin of unpreparedness

(*Continued on page 9.*)

GERMANY'S NEW ARMAMENT.

EFFECT ON BRITISH POLICY.

PROSPECT OF FAR LARGER SACRIFICES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Germany's gigantic spurt in the race of armaments, which has exceeded all expectations, is the chief topic of the day. The papers comment in a guarded manner and are evidently awaiting more explicit information, but it is generally pointed out that the only hope of preserving peace is the maintenance of the balance of power. Consequently, Britain is faced with the prospect of far larger sacrifices for life assurance.

According to Berlin telegrams, the special levy will probably amount to ten shillings in a hundred pounds sterling. The exemption of property under £1,500 is regarded as an astute move on the part of the Chancellor to disarm the Socialists, but the "poor" man will undoubtedly be hard hit in the general taxation.

It is reported that Austria-Hungary is about to increase her annual contingent of recruits from 150,000 to 180,000. Increases in the Russian army are likewise indicated.

SYDNEY IN DARKNESS.

GENERAL STRIKE OF GAS-WORKERS.

SYDNEY, Mar. 3.

A general strike of gas-workers has plunged the city into darkness. The hospitals are seriously affected. The shops and hotels are using candles. The strikers have repudiated the agreement, which Mr. Carmichael, the Minister for Labour, signed on their behalf with the employers for the appointment of a wages-board. The Premier has now sent an ultimatum to the strikers, summoning them to return to work forthwith.

MEXICAN FINANCE.

LARGE FOREIGN AND HOME LOAN NEEDED.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

The Mexican Minister of Finance has sent a message to Congress asking for an authorisation to contract a large loan at home and abroad, the proceeds to be partially devoted to the payment of indemnities arising out of the revolution of 1910, including the Chinese claim of three million pesos.

FIGHTING ON THE BORDER.

NEW YORK, Mar, 3.

Reports from the Mexico-American border say that sixty Mexicans fired across the border at four American officers. Negro cavalry replied. The Mexicans lost six killed and several wounded.

THE AVIATION LAWS.

AIRMAN EXPELLED FROM GERMANY.

PARIS, MAR. 3

The French airman, M. Faitre, who was attempting to fly from Mourmelon to Switzerland was compelled to descend for petrol at Metz. He was arrested by the German police, and compelled to pack up his monoplane and return to France.

MONGOLIA AND CHINA.

KUTUKHTA'S CURT MESSAGE TO YUAN SHIH-KAI.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 3.

A telegram from Urga states that the Kutukhta, in a curt message replying to the representations of Yuan Shih-kai, says it is useless for the Chinese to speak of sympathy for Mongolia. The Kutukhta recommends Yuan to devote himself to home affairs, and save the Chinese from fresh evils and the partition of his country by foreigners.

AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

MELBOURNE, Mar. 3.

Lord Denman to-day opened the Commonwealth Naval College at Geelong. He said the opening of the College showed that the country was thoroughly in earnest with regard to naval defence.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

TURKISH POSITION.

FINANCIAL DEPUTATION ON TOUR.

SEMI-OFFICIAL ATTEMPTS TO RAISE MONEY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Mar. 2.

Djavid Bey, with the Chief of the Cabinet, the Minister of Finance, and Halidzia, Ex-Secretary to the Sultan, have started for Eastern Europe.

Djavid Bey, interviewed by Reuter, said the party was visiting European capitals in a semi-official character, to prepare the ground for certain financial operations, and would make Paris its head-quarters.

PLOT IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Mar. 3.

In connection with the reported plot to overthrow the Government, at the head of which was Lutfi Bey, Secretary to Prince Saba-ed-Din, an official *communique* says that the plan was to lead the mob to the Palace, and demand the dismissal of the Cabinet, the arrest of the Ministers and their supporters, and the appointment of a Cabinet to conclude peace on terms, which would ensure the non-interference of the Powers for thirty years.

The foreigners at Adrianople have not left. All are reported to be well.

THE PANAMA QUESTION.

BRITISH REPLY TO MR. KNOX'S CONTENTION.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

The British rejoinder to Mr. Knox's reply on the subject of the Panama Canal has been presented at Washington. It answers the contention that the British grievance is only a hypothetical protest, and that, therefore, it is premature.

The British reply submits that arbitration, for which ample provision has already been made, should proceed, rather than follow actual friction.

Mr. Knox has reserved the reply for his successor.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

SPEAKERS IN LONDON HAVE A HARD TIME.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Rowdy scenes were witnessed at Suffragette meetings in Hyde Park and at Wimbledon yesterday. Huge crowds had assembled, including many women.

The speakers were pelted with pieces of turf, and with boots and sticks. The crowd sang popular songs, drowning the speeches. The police had the greatest difficulty in preventing the mob from wrecking the stands, and conveyed the Suffragettes to the station in a dishevelled condition.

TERRITORIAL HOAX DENIED.

The police at Pontypool deny the alleged Suffragette hoax. They say the placards were inadvertently mixed with others.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

TOKIO, Mar. 2.

Dr. Sun Yat-Sen leaves to-morrow. His speeches indicate that the real object of his visit was to foster Chino-Japanese commercial and political *ententes*. He has offered important concessions to bankers and manufacturers.

NEW RUSSIAN AIRSHIP.

BERLIN, Mar. 2.

The "Parseval" airship, built for Russia, made a successful flight of 140 miles yesterday.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

The death is announced of Sir Robert Lang.

The death is announced of Mr. Thomas Hodgkin.

[Sir Robert Hamilton Lang, K.C.M.G., was the son of the Rev. Gavin Lang of Grassford, Lancashire. Educated at Hamilton Academy, Glasgow, he became interested in banking and was for many years connected in various capacities with the Imperial Ottoman Bank. He was for long a very important figure in Ottoman finance and after his return to England from the Near East he retained a seat on the London committee of the Bank.]

[Mr. Thomas Hodgkin was formerly a partner in the banking firm of Hodgkin Barnett and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, which is now amalgamated with Lloyd's Bank. Since 1874 he had occupied his leisure in historical authorships and published a number of well-known works. He was the second son of John Hodgkin, barrister, and was 82 years of age.]

RAILWAY TROUBLE

STRIKE WITHOUT NOTICE THREATENED.

GUARD RICHARDSON'S CASE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 3.

The Midland Railway has issued a long statement in justification of the dismissal of the guard, Richardson.

The statement maintains that he disobeyed the new working arrangement, under which traffic is operated on oral instructions, which are in accordance with the Board of Trades regulations. It further says that Richardson was the only man who refused to obey. Moreover, he conducted himself offensively to his superiors, and told the Board that he would not accept verbal orders even from the General Manager, if he thought they were contrary to his written orders.

Meanwhile the men's agitation in favour of Richardson is growing apace, and crowded meetings have been held in London, Leeds, Stockton and Derby, demanding the guard's reinstatement.

Mr. Thomas, M.P., the men's organiser, declared that if a strike were decided on, it would be a national one, and would begin without notice.

Richardson was dismissed about the middle of February for disobeying the orders of the foreman.

Richardson's story was that the orders were contrary to the regulations. When he appealed to the chairman, the latter declared that he should have obeyed the orders, as the foreman was responsible to the officials.

CURIOUS AFFAIR IN BERLIN.

MARRIED COUPLE KILLED IN A DEATH-TRAP.

BERLIN, Mar. 3.

A local jeweller and his wife and daughter were returning from a motor excursion to Berlin yesterday, when they ran into a double wire stretched across the street.

They struck the obstacle with their necks and the jeweller and his wife were killed, while the daughter was seriously injured.

It is not known whether mischief or robbery was intended.

INDIAN MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

The Indian Budget statement, particularly the announcement that the Government of India does not intend to issue India Stock, has induced buoyancy in Indian loans.

GERMAN ARMY INCREASE.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

The special levy on property in connection with the increase in the German Army will be made once only, to cover the non-recurring expenditure on fortresses and buildings.

The permanent increase in recurring expenditure will be met by permanent taxation.

KARACHI'S WATER-SUPPLY.

FAR-SEEING SCHEME BY CITY ENGINEER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Mar. 3.

In a remarkable report, which will probably come to be regarded as a landmark in the municipal history of Karachi, Mr. Measham Lea, the able Chief Officer and Engineer of the Karachi Municipality, taken up, examines, discusses, and solves, the serious problem of the local water-supply. The salient features of this important document are that, for a capital expenditure of about six lakhs of rupees, Mr. Measham Lea propounds a scheme of expansion while utilising and developing the existing resources, will, without heroic innovations provide all the reasonable requirements of Karachi in seasons of good rain and in times of drought for the next ten years.

That is upon the assumption that the growth of the population and of the city's need in the next ten years will be about the same *in pace* as the growth in the ten years. Beyond that period, and looking to the more distant and romantic future when Karachi may realise its highest dreams of greatness, Mr. Measham Lea has in mental Reaserve, a project for damming the river Malir, about 29 miles away, which will guarantee a practically unlimited and inexhaustible supply, no matter how big the then population of Karachi may be.

The essential point of Mr. Measham Lea's report is that an apparently insoluble difficulty is not only solvable but has now been solved. It will remain for the Municipality to deal with the financial aspects of the situation with the same energy and resource which Mr. Measham Lea has displayed on the engineering side.

BANK OF BURMA.

PRESENT POSITION OF LIQUIDATION.

RESULT OF A BOMBAY APPLICATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Mar. 3.

On the Original Side of the Chief Court before Mr. Justice E. O. Ormond there came on to-day for hearing an application, arising out of the Bank of Burma liquidation, for review of an order of Mr. Justice Robertson sitting on the Original side passed on July 8. Mr. Justice Robertson had refused to sanction the application by Mr. E. R. Holdsworth, the Official Liquidator, to make arrangements with Mr. W. J. Cotterell, a debtor of the Bank by which he would allow the latter to pay his debt by instalments, and directed the liquidator to negotiate further with the debtor. Mr. Holdsworth, had entered into arrangements, while he was the voluntary liquidator, whereby Mr. Cotterell was allowed to pay his debt amounting to Rs. 145,000 by instalments of Rs. 15,000; one instalment in 1912, two in 1913, two in 1914 and the balance in 1915, and he agreed to refund a certain number of his shares deposited as security for loans. The securities held by the Bank were Rs. 12,000 in the British Burma Petroleum Co., and Rs. 1,3125 in Moolla Oils Co. He did not bring the facts to the notice of the judge, when making the application last time. The appointment as voluntary liquidator was subsequently found to be invalid, and application for leave to make arrangements with the debtor was made to Mr. Justice Robinson as the provisional official linquidator. Mr. Justice Ormond after hearing Mr. Clifton on behalf of the liquidator held that the arrangements were void for want of consideration, and upheld the original order of Mr. Justice Robinson that the liquidator should make further negotiations with the debtor, who was now in Europe.

The Court granted the application of the Liquidator to delare a dividend at one anna six pies per rupee to be paid to the creditors of the Bank within one month from this date.

The amount of cash in hand on January 31 was Rs. 14, 15, 997 and the liquidator had realised Rs. 65,000 There was available at the present time Rs 14,92,925. After deducting Rs. 3,81,021 payments made under orders of the Court for various clients and other matters, a sum of Rs. 11,11,888 was left for payment of debts amounting to Rs. 11,91,119, after deducting Rs. 10,77,292 for dividends. A surplus of Rs. 34,595 is left to meet the liquidation expenses.

There was also an application for the remuneration of the liquidator and the staff amounting to Rs. 3,500. This was postponed for one month on the petition of Mr. Dantra on behalf of the Bombay creditors.

The Court directed the liquidator to issue with the notice of dividend a summary of the liquidator's accounts for the information of the creditors.

MR. HOLDSWORTH'S ILLNESS.

On the hearing of the Bank of Burma case being resumd to-day before Mr. Justice Twomey and a Jury, Mr. Rutledge, Government Advocate, intimated to the Court of the serious illness of Mr. E R. Holdsworth since the last adjournment on Friday afternoon. Dr. Joy and Major Dee, I.M.S., believed him to be suffering from nervous break-down and brain fag. They both considered him unfit to attend the Court for one week, and recommended that he should take a sea trip.

The evidence of Mr J. Black of the National Bank was proceeded with. He said that at the end of each half year the balance of interest account would be taken into profit and loss acount. The debt would go into the interest account if there was any reasonable conclusion that payment would be received.

Cross-examined by Mr. Giles the witness said that if the manage thought that interest was going to be received he would put it to interest account, and if he thought it doubtful to suspense account, Not to show in the balance-sheet that five lakhs of Government paper was pledged was at least irregular.

Mr. A. G. Petels was next examined and the hearing was adjourned.

MURDER ON A TRAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 1.

The Government Railway Police, assisted by the Bengal C I D, have succeeded in tracing the identity of the man whose dead body was discovered a few days ago in a gunny bag from under the bench of a third-class carriage of the down loop mail at Howrah. The *post mortem* report was to the effect that the man had died from the effects of two wounds caused by a sharp knife. The Railway Police, having been informed that a Brahmin zemindar of Ghuskara, on the loop line of the East Indian Railway, was missing from his house since the morning of the day on which the body was found in the bag, proceeded to Ghuskara (Burdwan) and ascertained that the missing man was Saroda Prasad Mukerji, aged 65 years, a zemindar of Ghuskara.

It is stated that the deceased was bound for Burdwan, in connection with a law case, when he was waylaid by some men, who, after murdering him, robbed him of his cash and jewellery worth Rs. 20,000, and put his body into a gunny bag. It is stated that three persons have been arrested. The police enquiry is proceeding.

CHIEFS' COLLEGES.

THE CONFERENCE AT DELHI.

VICEROY'S WELCOME AND THANKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 3.

H. E. the Viceroy's speech at the Chiefs' Conference which is being held at Delhi to-day, was as follows:—

Your Highness and Gentlemen,—It is a source of deep satisfaction to me that I have been able to fulfil my promise to be present here to-day to open this Conference, if only for the opportunity which it affords me for thanking your Highnesses personally for the kind sympathy so abundantly extended to me in my recent trouble and for your cordial messages of congratulation on my recovery.

With so signal a manifestation of the good-will of the Ruling Chiefs of India fresh in my memory, I should have been bitterly disappointed had the state of my health not permitted to me associate myself personally with a project, which if realised may influence so greatly their future welfare and prosperity. The presence of so many Chiefs at Delhi is sufficient evidence of the deep interest, which Your Highnesses take in the objects for the furtherance of which I have convened this conference. I warmly appreciate the high sense of duty which has impelled you in spite of the strain, which the administration of your States imposes in many cases, at great personal inconvenience, to arrange to be present here to-day. For my part, I can only regret that have not been able to accord you as hospitable a welcome as I could have wished, but your Highnesses will, I feel assured, recognise that the present arrangements at Delhi are necessarily of a somewhat temporary make-shift character, and that I have not at my disposal the machinery and the resources, which a permanent capital supplies.

It is just eleven years ago since a conference was held in Calcutta under the presidency of Lord Curzon to investigate the conditions of the Chiefs' Colleges and to consider proposals for their reform. It is unnecessary for me to enter into the details of the measures which that conference initiated. Many of you are familiar with them and have watched their practical working with critical eyes. On the whole, I think we may justly claim for them a fair measure of success. They marked the first serious attempt clearly to lay down the ideal, at which these institutions should aim and the practical objects, which they should endeavour to attain. It was however soon recognised that the diploma course introduced in 1904, did not go far enough and that boys were left to return to their homes at an impressionable age, without having received an education sufficiently advanced to fit them fully for their future careers. To meet this defect a post diploma course was introduced as a temporary expedient. I will not deny that this course has justified its creation but it cannot, I think, be claimed that it has fulfilled in their entirety all the hopes of its creators. Moreover it is sufficiently clear that in some cases the results have been obtained at the expense of the efficiency of the ordinary school classes, while so heavy a strain has been imposed by it on the teaching staffs of the Chief's Colleges that at Rajkot it was found necessary to abandon the course altogether. The question therefore, which we have now to solve, is how to meet the growing need of the Ruling Chiefs and aristocracy of this country for a higher education, which will fit their sons for the position, which they may one day be called upon to occupy. I am sure you will all agree with me that we owe a debt of gratitude to my esteemed friend, her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, for being the first to invite attention to the serious importance of this problem, and for promulgating a scheme, which to a large extent, anticipates the proposals recently put forward by the Council of the Mayo College. These schemes will form a useful basis for your deliberations. While there may be differences of opinion as to the precise scope and character of the institution to be established, I think that we shall all agree with her Highness and the Council of the Mayo College that the facilities for such education at present afforded are very inadequate. I am assuredthat under the present condition it is no young Thakurs and Jagirdars to return from College to their homes, quickly to forget all they have been taught, and often I fear to content themselves with a life of indolence.

WASTE OF MATERIAL.

Gentlemen, I cannot view this waste of fine material without feeling of deep regret, and I feel very strongly that had adequate facilitiesf or a higher education been provided these young men might have been able to find in their own States states the employment, for which both by birth and tradition they are so admirably fitted. We have reached a stage in the education of the young where we must either go forward or fall back. In the busy and enterprising world of the twentieth century, where the human intellect is making such prodigious strides, and where discoveries in every quarter are pressing upon us in rapid and bewildering succession, there can be no room for a policy of *laissez faire*. The signs of the times are plain for those, who are willing to read. With the spread of education throughout the country, the problems of administration become every day of increasing magnitude and complexity, and demand a correspondigly higher standard of knowledge and skill in those to whose hands the onerous duty of Government is entrusted.

Your Highness, if the difficulties which now confront you in the administration of your States are considerable, rest assured that a far more delicate and troublesome task lies before your successors. On the measurs, which are taken to now train them for their future careers, will their success or failure in that task depend. I have no wish to fetter in any way the action, which you may consider it desirable to take in the education of your sons, but I cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that no scheme for higher education, which is not framed with a strict consideration or the after-career of the students and the openings presenting themselves to them, can ultimately prove successful. This is no narrow ideal; whether the student be the son of a ruling chief or of a noble, the career open to him may be one rich in possibilities of good, and the qualifications required of him, if of a somewhat special nature, are exceptionally wide. These qualifications can only be acquired by an education conducted on distinctive lines comprising, first, a general development development of the faculties, secondly, physical culture upon the best lines, thirdly, a study of the principles and practice of administration, and lastly, end in my judgment the most important feature, a religious upbringing calculated to produce a character inspired by high ideals, and by an unswerving purpose towards the achievement of what is right. It is for you, gentlemen, assembled in Conference to consider the lines in greater detail. I desire only to impress upon you the importance of keeping in your discussions a watchful eye upon the end to be

CORLASS BANDMANN SUIT.

DAMAGES OF RS. 7,500 AWARDED TO PLAINTIFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 3.

At the High Court to-day, Mr. Justice Chaudhuri delivered judgment in the suit brought by Mrs. Major, better known as Miss Georgie Corlass, against Mr. Maurice Bandmann, proprietor of the Bandmann Opera Company, claiming damages of Rs. 18,000 for wrongful dismissal. The Judge believed the plaintiff's statement and held that she had been wrongfully dismissed. The suit was decreed and damages of Rs. 7,500 awarded to the plaintiff with costs on scale number two.

In delivering judgment Mr. Justice Chaudhuri observed that the plaintiff alleged that she had been engaged as principal soubrette, and had been called upon to take the part of Ilka in "Night Birds." Her case was that the Ilka music was not "soubrette" and that it was beyond the scope of her voice and she was therefore not bound to play that part, the defence was that the music in Ilka was not more "operate" than that of the plays in which she had already acted, and that they had intended to modify Ilka in a way to suit her. His Lordship considered that she was unable to sing the music of Ilka, and that the law could not compell her to sing music which physically she was unable to do and, therefore, if she had refused to sing that part, the defendant could not dismiss her for her refusal. The only question for determination was whether the plaintiff knew of the portions which the defendant alleged had been cut, and, having regard to that fact, was her refusal to act the part, as edited by the musical director of the Company lawful, and had she been, in consequence, wrongly dismissed. His Lordship then referred to the correspondence that had passed between the plaintiff and the defendant, and observed that upon the correspondence alone he should have held that her objection to sing unedited songs in "Night Birds" was a good objection. His Lordship next reviewed the oral evidence regarding the scoring in "Night Birds" during the rehearsal on the 3rd December.

The witnesses supporting the defence version were Mr. Coyne, stage director, Mr. Stamford, musical director, and Miss Vivian and Miss Hill actresses. Mr. Coyne was not well disposed towards the plaintiff and his Lordship did not place much reliance on his evidence. Mr. Stamford did not make a favourable impression on his Lordship, and his statement as to how the book had been posted was not supported by the appearance of the book. Mr. Stamford had persuaded Miss Vivian to enter the witness box to support him. She and Mr. Stamford were great friends, and this friendship had been utilised in supporting Mr. Stainford's statement. Miss Hall said that on the 3rd December she had scored out from his book songs that were cut, but in cross-examination she admitted that most of them had been cut later. That indicated the influences at work, which she had been unable to overcome. His Lordship disregarded the evidence of the persons who, having regard to their position, had induced such evidence.

In conclusion his Lordship he'd that the plaintiff's statement had not been sufficiently met; that the plaintiff had been forced to make her statement on the 9th December; that she had been justified in refusing to sing the Ilka music without alteration to suit her capacity; that the plaintiff was entitled to succeed and that she had been wrongfully dismissed. Accordingly, the suit was decreed.

The Political Agent, Zhob, has granted a reward of Rs. 250 to a party of the 122nd Rajputana Infantry for having killed in fight with outlaws in November last the notorious outlaw Haripal Beloch Khan, who was wanted.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

COMMONWEALTH'S POSITION.

TRANS-AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY.

WINE PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, Feb. 17.

SPEAKING at Bombay, the other day Mr. Fisher, the Prime Minister said the Financial Position of the Commonwealth was never sounder than at the present time. Their balance was never higher, and yet no Government had done half what they had done in providing for the future. As far as the Post Office was concerned, in three years they had spent more money than the previous Government had done in nine. Their predecessors practically had starved the service. The present Government, too, had given penny postage, not only within the States of Australia, but with the world. That cost £600,000 a year, and the advancement of the postal service was also a burden they had had to shoulder. They had done that, however, and paid for it. They had established a navy and paid for the training of cadets. They had established a factory for the production of rifles and ammunition. They had established naval bases, and yet they had, in face of all these things, incurred no debt. They had, however, borrowed from their own account to pay off certain indebtedness of South Australia when they took over the Northern Territory. They took that over voluntarily, as they believed it to be their duty. He quite agreed that in international law no people were considered to have a right to a country unless their occupation were effective. They intended to hold the country until their occupation was effective, and those who tried to take it would suffer for it. They had also advanced some money to buy land in the Federal capital territory. It was the intention of the Government to own all the land in that territory, so that when they commenced to build the unearned increment would go back to the people of Australia. The money which would improve the land belonged to the people, and the people should get the advantage. They had also provided for the purchase of a site in London for the Commonwealth offices. It was the best site that could be selected, and it was fortunate for them that it was available. They intended to erect a building costing a third of a million pounds which, when completed, would bring in interest on all the money invested.

'THE CONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

Not until to-day have the people of Western Australia fully realised that the long talked of Federal railway, which is to bind Western Australia—two-thirds of this continent—to the rest of Australia in a real Federation, is an enterprise definitely and actually in hand. Although sixteen months have elapsed since the Bill authorising the construction of the line passed the Commonwealth Parliament, and notwithstanding that work was formally initiated at the Port Augustar end in September of last year, it required the ceremony at Kalgoorlie on Wednesday to give an air of actuality and verisimilitude to the undertaking. It was strictly in accordance with the fitness of things—so at least it is regarded here—that if the commencement of this railway was to be made the occasion of a State ceremonial at all, such ceremony should be performed at this end, as although the work is essentially an Australian work, in the benefits of which all the States must eventually participate, it will answer first of all the demands of the people of the West for closer social, political, and commercial association with the rest of the continent, without which the Federation must have remained an incomplete and truncated thing, and will break down that feeling of isolation from which they have suffered in the past. Seeing, moreover, that every grown man and woman in the State at the date of Federation, rightly or wrongly, believed that the railway was part and parcel of the Federal pact, and that the subsequent agitation to which it gave rise had its first and mine impulse from the West, the people on this side of the continent feel that they would have been treated cavalierly indeed had not Kalgoorlie shared with the South Australian terminus the distinction of being chosen as the scene of an official inauguration. On this score, however, there can exist no cause of complaint. The presence in Kalgoorlie of the Prime Minister, the Minister for Defence, and the Postmaster-General, attended as they are by the largest body of the Federal Parliament who have ever visited Western Australia, shows as nothing else could that the Federal Government have realised the position and anticipated public judgment.

MR. FISHER AND THE SURVEY.

In an interview on Saturday, Sir John Forrest made the following reference to some remarks made by the Prime Minister, Mr. Fisher, in the course of his speech in His Majesty's Theatre on Friday evening.

"On Friday night in His Majesty's Theatre, the Prime Minister (Mr. Fisher) is reported to have made the following statement:—In connection with the construction of the trans-Australian railway line, it was due to the party he had the honour to lead and to the Government of which he had the honour to be the head, to say this—that not until his predecessor (Mr. Watson) (cheers) took office in 1904 was anything done of a serious nature to help forward the construction of this line. Mr. Watson was but a brief four months in office, but during that period he passed the Survey Act, and made possible an examination of the route." This statement is absolutely incorrect, and is consequently unjustifiable. Mr. Fisher made a similar misstatement at Kalgoorlie on Wednesday last, and again at Northam on Friday, when he stated that the Watson Government, of which Senator MacGregor and Mr. Mahon had been members, had passed the Survey Bill." No one ought to know better than Mr. Fisher, seeing that he was also a member of the Watson Government, that it was not until the 9th August, 1907, three years after the Watson Government had resigned, that the Survey Bill was passed, and that it was the Deakin Government that passed it. The Parliamentary vicissitudes of the trans-Australian Survey Bill lasted from the 20th April, 1904, to the 9th August, 1907, a period of over three years. During that time six attempts were made to pass the Survey Bill, and the sixth was successful on 9th August, 1907.

"Those who read carefully the history of the efforts to obtain from the Federal Parliament authority for even the survey being made, will realise how strenuous was the work of convincing the Federal Parliament, especially the Senate, as to the advisability of the project. "This fact

[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

ought to be a warning to the people of Western Australia, not to surrender any of their local selfgoverning powers at the approaching 'Referenda,' as they are in far better position to deal with those powers, speedily and effectively themselves than would be possible by a distant authority, without knowledge of our local conditions and interests, and consequently not in a position to sufficiently understand them, or to legislate for them satisfactorily. I am quite willing to make allowance for a slip of memory, but when an erroneous statement is made three times, and twice on one day, and as an argument in favour of the party he belongs to, I feel compelled to protest. The credit of passing the Survey Bill and carrying out the survey, belongs to the Deakin Government, and not as stated by Mr. Fisher to the Labour Party."

QUEENSLAND AS MONEYLENDER.

Negotiations have been proceeding with a view to the Queensland Government making available to the Government of Victoria and South Australia a portion, if not the whole, of the loan of £2,000,000 recently raised in London for Queensland. It is regarded as possible that South Australia will approach the London market for a loan of £6,000,000. Meanwhile Queensland is able to accommodate that State to an extent which will, perhaps suffice for her needs pending the flotation of the loan referred to. At the time the loan was floated it was stated by the Premier of Queensland and the Treasurer that Queensland would not require the money for some time, but that the Government's financial advisers thought the opportunity a favorable one to secure the money.

The Treasurer (Mr. Barnes), when questioned this morning admitted that correspondence had taken place between him and the Treasurers of South Australia and Victoria regarding an arrangement for the temporary accommodation of those two States. The scheme had not quite materialised, but he expected finality to be reached at to-morrow's meeting of the Cabinet. Mr. Barnes was not prepared to disclose the amount of money which would be made available to the two States or the rate of interest which would be charged or the time for which the States would have the use of it. He said the Government had an arrangement with the Bank of England whereby the bank took over the loan money, paid interest on it and made it available to the Government as required, in the meantime investing it at the bank's own risk. It would not be good finance for the State to have money on which interest was payable lying idle and not producing. "It is a neighborly act to allow Victoria and South Australia the use of the money for a time," said Mr. Barnes, "and, besides, it goes to prove that we are not so hard pushed for money as some people try to make out."

NEEDS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

In accordance with a request from the State Treasurer, the various Government departments have this month furnished returns showing the rate at which money is being expended both on revenue and loan accounts. The information these returns have shown is anything but reassuring. The Treasurer was questioned as to whether, the heavy loan expenditure, which is by no means confined to the Railway Department, was not causing him some anxiety. Mr. Cann declined to discuss the position, beyond admitting that the departments were exceeding their quota. I am not quite up against it yet, he added, with a smile. He said that in London £1,500,000 had been paid over in connection with loans that were floated last year. Asked if it would not be necessary for him to make another appeal to the London money market shortly, the Treasurer said that was a question he could not answer. Despite Mr. Cann's reticence, however, it may be safely predicted that before the end of the present financial year the Government will have to raise a further loan to meet the obligations that are piling up month after month.

INCREASE IN WINE PRICES.

That the vinegrowing industry is in a more flourishing condition than has been the case for many years is ample evidenced by a comparison of the prices realised during the past decade. In 1905 the growers experienced a very bad time, for then prices were at their lowest. In almost every case the different varieties were subjected to a very great reduction by the winemakers and for five years the figures remained practically the same. Then came a revival in 1909; values increased all round. Each succeeding year has seen an improvement right up to the coming season. For 22 different varieties of grapes the average price in 1905 was £2 10-6 per ton; in 1908 £2 17-6; whilst in 1912 the same kinds averaged about £4 1. A further increase has been notified for the 1913 vintage. This will mise the average price per ton to £45 an increase of ¼ per ton all round on last year's prices. An increase of nearly 70 per cent. during the last five years should give those who have vineyards encouragement to work them on up-to-date scientific lines, induce them to plant more, and should assure those who are looking for a profitable investment of the wisdom of putting their capital into vineyards. That the winemakers and spirit distillers have every faith in the industry in the Barossa district is amply demonstrated by the large additions lately made at the various establishments. The comparison of prices paid for each variety in Tanunda should be of general interest.

CO-OPERATIVE SCHEME FOR SETTLERS.

In the Agent-General's report to the Government on his immigration scheme he proposed that 5,000 acres of Crown land should be set a aside in a suitable locallity in Tasmania for orchards. His idea was that he should be able to say to intending settlers. "You can go to Tasmania and at once secure a selection of 50 acres in a co-operative land company." Work will be provided under proper management as far as possible on the settler's own land, and he will be given board and lodgings and a small personal allowance until the orchard is in bearing, when he will be provided with a small cottage and allowed to take over the property with a small mortgage on it. The estimated cost of clearing ten acres of each block, planting half with apples and half under grass, would be £10,000; maintenance of cottage fencing surveys, &c., £40,000; total, £50,000. If 100 settlers joined in such a scheme, each paying £200, a fund of £20,000 would be available to start a settlement, leaving £30,000 to be obtained from the Government secured by a lien on each homestead when taken over by individual members of the company. The Government have the scheme under consideration.

A.

At Manikganj a case in which mail runner Banka Behari Dam has been charged under Section 52 of the Post Office Act with having misappropriated Post Office money by cutting open mail bags under circumstances already reported, has been committed to the Sessions.

SERVICES COMMISSION

H. H. THE AGA KHAN GIVES HIS EVIDENCE.

SUGGESTS HIGH OFFICE FOR INDIANS.

The Public Service Commission resumed its sittings yesterday in the Council Hall, Bombay Secretariat, Lord Islington presiding.

The first witness examined was his Highness the Aga Khan, who stated that he accepted the present system of recruitment by open competition as generally satisfactory, subject to certain reservations, which his Highness described while replying to subsequent questions. He said that the principle of open competition should always be maintained. He though t there should be a change in the syllabus, and the marks should be fixed in such a manner as to give no cause of complain to Indians that they were labouring under a disadvantage. Marks for Sanskrit and Arabic should be given on the same level as those for Greek and Latin. The study of Persian literature should be encouraged in the same manner by giving Persian the same marks as French and German. The rudiments of Indian Administration and Indian History, particularly of recent years, should be given a prominent place in the syllabus. The present system was most unfair to Indian students as for obvious reasons it prevented many deserving students from competing and thus debarred them from their proper share in the administration of the country. He would adopt the system of recruitment to the exigencies of modern times so as to give a wider scope for satisfying the legitimate aspirations of Indians and the fullest development of their talents. His Highness was in favour of a simultaneous examination in England and India. He would give full effect to the House of Commons' Resolution of June 1893 "that all competitive examinations heretofore held in England alone for the appointments to the Civil Services of India shall henceforth be held simultaneously in India and England, such examinations in both countries being identical in nature, all who compete being finally classified in one list according to merit." He would strongly advocate the holding of examinations in India not only for the Indian Civil Services but for other competitive services as well, such as the Medical, the Forest and the Police. It was unfair that examinations for Indian Civil Services should be held only in England.

CHANGED CIRCUMSTANCES.

When the principle of competitive examination for Civil appointments in India was introduced sixty years ago, there were no educational institutions in India and therefore it was natural to leave the holding of simultaneous examinations in India out of consideration. But the contact of the East with the West has profoundly changed the aspect of Indian education and during the last half century there had been remarkable educational progress in India. By creating a Special Department of Education, the Government of India had shown their earnest desire to give a vigorous and systematic impetus to education. The establishment of various useful Faculties in recent years, would open up careers to Indian students outside the Government Service and the legal profession and he, for one, had no hesitation in saying that the Indian Civil Service would in no way be swamped by Indians. Nor would its morale deteriorate in any way. The brightest sons of India—Telang, Ranade, Gokhale and others—were the product of English education in India. As he had said, the simultaneous examination in England and India should be identical in regard to the standard of test, the examination papers, marks, etc. If the Indian Civil Service examination was held in India, it would open the doors to promising and talented students, who, owing to their limited means and the disabilities entailed upon them in consequence of their stay in a foreign land for their studies, and the risks involved in failure were unable to proceed to England to compete for the Service. It would do away with any feeling of discontent that might exist at the idea that the Indian Civil Service had been kept as a preserve for Englishmen and that the children of the soil were shut out from their proper and legitimate share in controlling the administration of the country.

There was no fear of the Service being overrun by Indians. At present, in the Bombay Presidency, out of 149 posts held by the I.C.S., there were only nine held by Indians including two Statutory Civilians. This worked out at something like 6 per cent. of the Civil posts in the Presidency being held by Indians. Again, in the whole of India, of 1,294 I.C.S., only 56 were Indians and the remaining 1,238 were Europeans. This was a very meagre proportion and if the simultaneous examination was held in India, he did not think that more than 15 or 20 per cent. at the most of Indians would be recruited by means of the system of competitive examination. He was convinced that the so-called danger of the Service being swamped by Indians was imaginary. The fear that the Service would be overcrowded by Indians was based on the fallacious idea that Indians had the wonderful gift of passing examination by means of cramming.

His Highness also advocated the inclusion of the subjects of Native States and the aristocratic classes in Native States in the definition of "Natives of India" so that these might have an opportunity of serving in the British administration. The Aga Khan was in favour of maintaining the present age-limit.

HIGH OFFICE SHOULD BE OPEN.

With regard to a minimum proportion of European subjects of his Majesty to be employed in the higher posts of the Civil administration, his Highness stated: "I would not fix any proportion. I do not think that the Indian element in the Service would ever be alarmingly great. I would certainly be sorry to see the British character of the administrator disappear: but to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of Indians for a larger share in the administration, I would throw open to them, when they are found fit and eligible, such appointments as are generally held by Englishmen. They should be promoted to the Commissionerships to the responsible posts in the Secretariats, or even to Lieutenant-Governorships if they are fit and senior."

In the course of his examination, his Highness said that the community of which he was the spiritual head, was very loyal to the Government and satisfied with the service, but they wished for a greater proportion of Indians in the Service.

When asked by Mr. Madge whether the interest of the small section of the educated classes and the large masses of ignorant people leaned in the same direction, his Highness said that the interests of a nation, as a whole, must be the same.

"Do you call Indians a nation in the sense of the term?"

"No; not in the European sense of the term."

"There is a small section of the educated classes and a large mass of the ignorant—yet it is like Russia here. A small number only is educated."

"But Russia is the country of a homogeneous nation?"

"But you asked me about the educated and the ignorant, and not to distinguish between different communities and castes. I take India as a geographical expression—I mean the empire as a whole."

His Highness also approved of the suggestion of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald that a longer period of probation be allowed to students in order that they might be trained in eastern culture. In that case his Highness thought the age-limit could be reduced.

The personal views expressed by H H. the Aga Khan were, he had reason to believe, largely shared by the Mahomedans, especially by the Mohomedan League. There was not a single Mahomedan in the country, his Highness averred, who did not agree with his suggestions that a greater share in the administration of the country should be given to Indians. The question was of such general interest to the country that no particular community or section even objected to it.

OBJECTING TO SOUTH AFRICA.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas was the next witness examined. He stated that he approved of simultaneous examination in England and India, it being clearly understood that the examination would be identical. He did not approve of these examinations being open to citizens of the self-governing colonies and of those Crown Colonies, for whose Civil Service Indians were not allowed to compete. It was not unfair to close the door of the Indian Civil Service to those who would close theirs to us. There was, however, another reason of a practical character why people from the self-governing colonies and especially from South Africa should be debarred from appearing for the Indian Civil Service examination. Owing to the institution of the Rhodes Scholarships a proportionately large number of young men from the colonies studied at Oxford and would, in the natural course of events, appear for the Indian Civil Service. These young men would have naturally imbibed the idea so diffused in their surroundings that the Indians belong to a lower civilization and that racially they were much inferior to them, and that it would be derogatory to their self-respect to have any contact with these people. Indians could hardly expect sympathetic—much less an equal—treatment from them.

He did not think it advisable to introduce the question of representation of classes or communities in a matter where efficiency of administration should be the only end kept in view. Moreover, if the latest figures of the Indians in the Indian Civil Service were examined it would be found that there was no danger of over-representation of certain classes or communities.

During the course of his examination, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai added that he was a revenue officer, his father was a Chief Magistrate and his brother was the Chief Judge in Bhaonagar. He came from a family of judicial officers. He had no objection to Indians being appointed Registrars of Co-operative Societies. He was not afraid that the system of simultaneous examinations would have the effect of discouraging higher education. It would not discourage the system of Provincial Service. He did not think the number of M. A. candidates would be reduced by the introduction of a simultaneous examination in Bombay. First class B. A. students had chances of passing the examination, Even if there was a feeling among candidates to try rather at the simultaneous examination than at the M. A. examination the Senate would not, Mr. Lalubhai thought, simplify their course, rather than lose the M. A. students. Of all the Indian students of the country, only 50 or 60 would go up for the simultaneous examination if it was established.

To Mr. Justice Heaton: "Owing to the keen interest now taken for the encouragement of Commerce and Industry, Indians did not attach less importance to the Civil Service examination than they did about fifteen years ago."

In the afternoon the Commission examined Mr. Louis Charles Crump, a District and Sessions Judge of twenty-three years' experience in India. He was of opinion that in designing the system of recruiting for the Civil Service the point for consideration should be to secure the minimum number of persons possessing the best English training and education necessary to preserve the essentially English character of the administration. He regarded residence at an English university as essential, and in his opinion, a competitive examination was the best means that could be devised of selecting the necessary number of persons from among candidates so qualified. The present system, he thought, was generally satisfactory, and the officers appointed under the system possessed, on the whole a high degree of mental and physical capacity, and were qualified to carry out the work which devolved on the members of the Service. But did not consider the present system equally suitable for the admission of the natives of India. The reason for his objection was that candidates of this latter class were tested on their intellectual attainments alone, and it was possible that the success of such candidates in preponderating numbers might tend to the destruction of the English character of the administration, which it was essential to preserve. The objection was at present theoretical only, and unless it was found there was any probability of the English element in the Service being seriously reduced, it was not necessary or desirable to make any change He also thought that combination of the open competitive examination for the Home and Colonial services with that of the Indian Civil service was advantageous. He considered that that combination secured the largest number of qualified candidates for the service. He was wholly in favour of recruitment by open competitive examination. The latter system had defects, but it was immeasureably superior to any alternative that had so far been suggested. He regarded with extreme distrust any system of recruitment by selection or nomination. He was opposed to the system of simultaneous examination. The introduction of such a system he thought would not serve to effect what was primarily intended by the Indian Civil Service examination which was to secure a necessary minimum. Moreover the successful candidates must possess the qualities formed by the best system of English education. Under the existing system, if the candidates had any chance of success in the examination, it might be said that the majority possessed those qualities. He also doubted the wisdom of holding the examination at any other centre than London, and he was opposed to recruiting the Indian Civil Service in any manner except by open competition in England on the present lines. In his opinion for the Indian Civil Service, as such should be kept apart and recruited in England to the necessary minimum strength, such appointments as remained over being fitted by another method. He declared that it was most undesirable to do anything which would make the service less homogeneous and less attractive than at present. It was of course desirable that all literate classes and communities should be represented. No system except the present could be devised to ensure that. The matter could only be left to nomination and the discretion of the Local Government.

Regarding the Judicial Branch of the Civil Service Mr. Crump stated:

"The most essential qualifications for the discharge of the duties of a District and Sessions Judge in this province are a sound general education, and intimate knowledge of the country, and plenty of common sense. The majority of men in the Judicial Branch cannot hope to rise higher than the post of a District and Sessions Judge, and 90 per cent. of the work done in District and Sessions Courts turns on questions of fact. The problem ordinarily presented takes this form, "Is the witness telling the truth? If so, what is the inference?" No training in law which has yet been devised will help a man to answer these questions. The present system gives us men of good general education; the years which they spend as Assistant Collectors give them an intimate knowledge of the country as they are in camp for many months away from the artificial conditions which prevail in large towns. During these years they deal with much criminal work, and not a little work of a civil nature. A man with this training has gone a very long way towards qualifying himself for the duties of a District and Sessions Judge. Not only is it a good training but it is almost essential. The sole question that remains is how to give a man so trained the necessary knowledge of law. I would not underrate the necessity of that knowledge, but, there is, I think, a growing tendency to overate it. So far as recruitment goes I am unable to suggest any better system.

Regarding the question of age-limit, Mr. Crump was inclined to maintain the age-limit much as at present, subject to the abolition of the year's probation in England. That would remove the main defects of the present system, viz., that men were kept too long at the University and came out to India too old. He was credibly informed by many junior officers that the period of probation was time wasted, and from his own experience he would say that was probably so. He did not think that their detention of one year in England enabled them to learn anything which they could not learn more quickly in India.

Regarding the allowance for probationers, Mr. Crump was of opinion that the scale previous to 1891 was suitable and also the conditions attached. He considered a probationer's course of instruction could certainly be best spent in India and not in England, under the existing system. He was satisfied with the present arrangement for the training of junior members of the Indian Civil Service after they had taken up their appointments in India.

He thought there was little need to do anything to improve the proficiency in the knowledge of law of members of the Indian Civil Service. He said that the present training was quite enough and up to the time when an officer joined the judicial branch no further training was necessary. The earlier years must be spent in executive work; that was his opinion, imperative. In this connection he quoted from his own statement made in 1904, as it probably gave a better idea of the position of the officers likely to be affected than anything he could say at present:

"It is to be remembered that judges in this country have to deal with a public of whose language, ways of thought and social customs they are in the beginning entirely ignorant; and legal studies, which would be adequate in the case of an Englishman seeking judicial office in England must be preceded here by other training. This training is admirably furnished by the executive work of an Assistant Collector, and it is perhaps scarcely open to controversy that it is most desirable that the earlier years of a civilian's service should be spent in the executive branch."

Mr. Crump further pointed out that that one of the great difficulties judicial officers experienced at present was that their career offered no prospects at all compared with that of an executive officer. He said: "Distinctions of any kind are practically unknown to them, and a reference to the Bombay Civil List will show that as between Collectors and District Judges the prospects of the former of promotion to high offices are immeasurably superior. These are factors in the problem, for it is not probable that men will undergo a course of reading at their own expense if they have no advantage to look forward to. Therefore it is that special inducements should be offered. An alternative would be to improve the prospects of jucicial officers and to give special promotion to those who have qualified themselves by study in England. Possibly, an assimilation of the rates of pay of judges in this Presidency to those obtaining say in Bengal coupled with a system of promotion by selection to the higher grades might serve as a stimulus. If there is any shortcoming at present in the matter of legal knowledge the want of any spur is largely the cause".

Another matter to which Mr. Crump drew attention was the necessity of the better provision of books for the use of District Judges. Every District Judge should have a yearly grant for the purpose of keeping up an office library, and every judicial officer should be allowed to borrow money from Government on very easy terms for the purpose of buying law books for his own use.

In the course of his replies to the numerous questions put to him, the witness said that what he urged was not the maintenance of the English element in the Service, but of British character; and if by any process Indians were fitted to maintain that character he had no objection to their increased admission in the service.

Mr. P. J. Taleyarkhan, I. C. S., the next witness examined, was not in favour of either simultaneous or separate examinations. Instead, he would make conditions more favourable for the success of Indians in England. With that object he would create at least twenty-five more scholarships distributed equitably over the whole of India, and see only that only the best men secured them. He would revise the scale of marks assigned to the various subjects in the syllabus, with a view to minimise the disadvantage under which Indians had at present to labour because English was not their mother-tongue, and because they had little or no knowledge of other European languages. He would fix the minimum age-limit for Indians higher by a year and would give one more chance to the first fifteen among the unsuccessful Indian candidates, who would otherwise be prevented by the age-limit from appearing again. As supplementary to that he would moderately add to the number of "listed" posts, and place the holders of these posts on a footing of equality in all respects with the members of the Indian Civil Service.

Further, he did not recommend any separate method of recruitment for the Judicial branch of the Indian Civil Service. He thought Indian Civilians with adequate legal training, were likely to make far better judges than second or third rate barristers could be expected to do.

He submitted that the arrangement by which the Statutory Civilians and Provincial Civil Servants holding listed posts, drew salaries approximately at the rate of two-third of the pay drawn in the same posts by members of the Indian Civil Service, was objectionable in principle and unfortunate in its results.

SIR V. CHIROL GOING HOME.

Owing to his state of health Sir Valentine Chirol has been obliged to resign his seat on the Commission and will sail for England by next Saturday's mail steamer.

Mr. G. Mackworth Young, I.C.S., a son of Sir William Mackworth Young, a former Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, yesterday assumed the duties of Secretary to the Commission.

PARSI PHILANTHROPY.

JUBILEE OF THE SIR JAMSETJI JEEJEEBHOY MADRESSA.

Last night the jubilee celebration of the Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Zarthoshti Madressa commenced in the Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution with a conversazione.

The opportunity was also taken to present and address to Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart.

There was a large gathering of Parsi ladies and gentlemen. On the dais were Sir Richard Lamb, Prof. Muller, Mr. H. M. Cama, Mr. Framji Master, Mr. E. R. Bharucha, Mr. E. L. Sale, Mr. R. P. Karkaria, Mr. F. Parekh, Mr. B. B. Paymaster, Mr. K. E. Punegar, Mr. R. J. Mody, Bar-at-Law, Mr. R. Beyramji Jeejibhoy, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. H. Judge, and other prominent members of the Parsi community.

The portrait of the first Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy was decorated with garlands and bouquets, and the appearance, of the hall which was hung with pictures of notable Parsis and decorated with ancient and valuable relics and writings, was much admired. The last named treasures inspected with the greatest interest by those present.

Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. J. J. Mody, B. A., gave a short account of the different relics and manuscripts kept in the Madressa. He also spoke of the advancement made by the Madressa during the last fifty years and pointed out that it had done a deal of good for the Iranian language in general and Zoastrian religious literature in particular.

Ervad Sheriarji read the following address presented to Sir Jamesetji Jeejeebhoy in a silver casket, which bore an inscription to the effect that it was presented by the past and present students of the Madressa on the occasion of its jubilee on the 4th March, 1913.

TO-DAY'S ADDRESS.

The following address will be presented to Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy this evening at the Jubilee celebration of the Sir J. J. Zarthoshti Madressa.

The Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebbhoy, Bart.

Honourable Sir,—On this auspicious occasion of the fifty years' Jubilee of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Zarthoshti Madressa, we, the past and present students of the Institution, beg to approach you, through our Committee appointed for the purpose, and to give an expression to our most sincere feelings of gratitude for all the advantages of learning that we have received at the Institution. During the last 25 years; the Madressa has rendered useful help to the local Colleges affiliated to the Bombay University, as it teaches the course prescribed in the Avesta Pahlavi and old Persian languages for the different University examinations. The Institution was founded in 1863, by your great grandmother, the Dowager Lady Awanbai Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, in memory of her illustrious husband, the first Sir Jamsetjee, that great and good man, whose honoured memory the whole of the Parsee Community, whether of Bombay or elsewhere, cherishes with feelings of respect, love and gratitude. We revere with feelings of thankfulness the memory of the distinguished lady who founded the Institution and the memory of your grandmother, another great and good man, the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, who took a very active part in advising the Dowager Lady to found the Institution and evinced great interest in its welfare in the early years of its existence. Since, then your honoured predecessors in title, and you, Sir, have taken great interest in the welfare of the Institution and have showed great solicitude for its advancement. For all this, we most respectfully and sincerely beg to express our deep gratitude. This Institution, and the Translation Fund which bears the honoured name of Sir Jamsetjee, have done a good deal of good to our community, by the spread of the knowledge of our Iranian languages in general, and of our Zaroastrian Religion in particular. The register of the Madressa shows, that during the last fifty years, about 570 students joined the Institution. Of these, a large number finished the five years' course of the Institution. Out of this number, a good many have taken an active part in the spread of the knowledge of our religion and our religious languages. For all these benefits the Parsi Community is highly indebted to this Institution. We record our sense of obligation to all the members of the Sir Jamsetjee family, and to all other generous donors, among whom the honoured name of the late Mr. Khurshedjee Furdoonjee Parekh stands at the top, for their liberal endowments. We take this opportunity to record our thankfulness to the past and present Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet, who have taken a great interest in the welfare of the Institution entrusted to their care, and to its past and present superintendents, the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, the late Mr. Khurshedjee Rustomjee Cama, the well-known scholar who introduced into this city the Western scientific, method of learning Oriental languages, and Dr. Manekji Bamanji Dawar, M.A., Ph.D., for the valuable assistance they have given to the Trustees from time to time for the good of the Institution. We recognize, with feelings of gratitude, the services of the first Principal of the Institution, the late Shams-ul-Ulma Dastur Dr. Peshotan Byramjee Sanjana, M.A., Ph. D., and tender our homage of thanks to his successor, Shams-ul-Ulma Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana, B.A., and to all other past and present teachers for the knowledge that we have received at their hands. In conclusion, we pray, that the Almighty Ahura Mazda, may be pleased to bestow long life, health and happiness upon you, and enable you to lok to this Institution with increased interest, solicitude and affection. We further pray, that this Institution may prosper and bring more and more benefit and advantage to the community and honour to the glorious name of your illustrious family.

Sir Jamsetjee in reply said:—

SIR JAMSETJI'S SPEECH.

Ervad Sheriarji the past and present students of the Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Zarthosti Madrassa, ladies and gentlemen—"I thank you heartily for the address which you have kindly presented to me on the auspicious occasion of the fifty years' jubilee of the Madressa.

"It is a matter of great satisfaction to me the representative of the family whose name this Institution bears, and to all the members of the Sir Jamsetji family, that the institution which my revered great-grandmother, the Dowager Lady Avabai, had, with the advice of her son, the late Mr. Rustumji Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, the foresight to found, has successfully passed through a period of fifty years, and has done a deal of good for the cause of the Iranian languages in general and our religious literature in particular.

Our learned Secretary, Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Modi has given me an opportunity for a hasty perusal of the history of the institution which he is going to read here to-morrow the day of the jubilee. From that history I find that my great-grandmother, when she founded the institution had some misgivings at first, about its success. So, in her first letter to the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet announcing her gift of Rs. 35,000 for the purpose of founding the institution to commemorate the name of her husband, the first Sir Jamsetji, she had stipulated that in case it did not work well, she should have the right to divert the charity to some other purpose for the benefit of the community. But, thanks to God, the institution has worked well, and has, step by step, enlarged its scope of utility. At first the portals were open only to young men of the priestly class. They were then thrown open to laymen as well. To-day it teaches the full University course of the Avesta, Pahlavi and the old Persian languages, as prescribed for various Arts examinations.

Before this institution was founded there existed here the traditional method of teaching the Avesta. This method had and still has, a particular advantage of its own, but it was found at the time that in conjunction with the old the modern Western method must be associated. That object, which was held in view from the very commencement, has been steadily pursued. For a number of years we appointed every year two examiners connected with the universites of Europe and America, to hold annual examinations and we were pleased to find that their reports were satisfactory.

One of the primary objects in founding the institution was to supply to the community a sufficient number of young priests versed in our ancient lore—both according to the Eastern traditional and Western scientific method—who could be invested with the Dasturships and Vice Dasturships of our community, and panthaks or hedaships of our several fire temples. From inquiry I have found that the past students of this Madressa have risen to Dasturships and Naib-Dasturships in various Parsi centres like Bombay, Poona, Surat, Oodwada, Mhow and Aden. I am glad to note that the learned Principal and his learned colleagues on the teaching staff, and even the Secretary of the Institution, were at one time the pupils of the Madressa In the case of the teaching staff, I and my colleagues, the trustees of the Parsi Punchayet, have been gratified to find that one of them, Ervad Eduji Kersaspji Antia, celebrates with the jubilee of the Madressa, as it were, his own jubilee—the jubilee of his connection with the institution. His name stands first on the roll of the very first batch of students, and after a successful career at the Madressa, where he won a fellowship and a medal, he has served the institution as a teacher for the long period of forty-two years. His is a unique case and I congratulate him on this happy event. I wish that he may continue to have vigour of mind and body to serve his "alma mater" for years to come.

Of his contemporaries in the first batch of twelve students, three are still living; and among them I am glad to find Ervad Sheriarji Dadabhoy Bharucha, one of our best Iranian scholars, a devoted student throughout the whole of his life, and the venerable Dastur Rustomji Jamsetji, the Dastur of Surat. It is interesting to recall that Dastur Rustomji was the "Herbood" of my revered grand-uncle, Mr. Rustomji Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, who took such an active part in the founding of the Madrassa and in its administration in its early stage.

It gives me much pleasure to note the tone which runs throughout the whole of your address—gratitude to all who have given a helping hand to the Madressa, to respected collegue the trustees of the Parsi Punchayet, who have always evinced a great interest in the success of the institution, to the learned Principal and teachers to the superintendents, and to all who have with their zealous work and valuable advice led to the success of the Madressa. To all these I offer my hearty thanks as well.

I thank you once again very warmly for the honour you have done me. I wish this institution a long and useful career and I hope it will continue to turn out scholars worthy of the name.

Sir Jamsetji was enthusiastically cheered and was heavily garlanded and presented with bouquets.

The gathering was then served with light refreshments, and the pleasant function came to an end late in the evening.

The jubilee gathering of the Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Zarthoshti Madressa will take place at the Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution (131, Hornby-road, Fort), to-day, at 5-45 p. m. (S. T.), when the Hon. Mr. Clande Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., will preside, and Mrs. Hill will distribute the jubilee medals to the old pupils, and prize medals, certificates and prize-books to the present students. Dr. Sorab Kharshedji Nariman, M.D., will, on that occasion, be presented with a cup on behalf of the Parsee community, in recognition of his services for a further period of ten years, as the Honorary Physician of the Parsee Fever Hospital.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.

BHAVNAGAR, Mar. 1.

Our correspondent writes:—A fatal accident occurred to a man, a Khoja by caste, at Limbdi station on Friday. It appears that he had come to see a friend off by the 4 up mail train. After the train had left, he attempted to cross over the couplings of 5 down mail train in order to reach platform but fell between the carriages; and the train starting, he was run over and killed.

Mr. G. Kingsley has been re-elected Chairman, and Mr. A. D. Gordon, Vice-Chairman, of the Indian Tea Association.

EUROPEAN DEFENCE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RECENT WORK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 3.

In the annual report, which will be presented at the annual meeting to-morrow, the Committee of the European Defence Association deal with its re-organisation, and the recent tour by Mr. Dudley Myers, who since his return from England has personally visited the heads of all the best known Calcutta firms, with the result that not only have there been numerous applications for membership but a sum of over Rs. 10,000 has been received by way of donations to the funds of the Association, both from firms and individual members. It will be obvious how necessary monetary support of this nature is when it is remembered that the sum obtained by subscriptions on a Rs. 5 basis must always be small, when compared with the cost of carrying on the work of the Association efficiently, and for the payment of a salary sufficient to secure a suitable secretary to supervise its interests. The council have every hope that the Association will not disappoint those, who have so generously assisted its somewhat slender financial resources. Mr. Myer's activities however have not been confined to Ca'cutta. Shortly after his return he offered to visit at his personal expense on behalf of the Association all the larger cities of India possessing any considerable European non-official population. This generous offer was, naturally, most gratefully accepted by the Council. Mr. Myers left Calcutta on the 12th of January, and has visited Madras, Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, Delhi and Cawnpore, with the result that the sanction of the Council has already been asked and obtained.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

DOMINIE OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

I examined the contents of the satchel of a schoolboy of tender years the other day, and found it to contain sixten books of study. The text books covered a wide curriculum, and the perusal of them awakened in me sympathy for the schoolboy, together with a feeling of thankfulness that my own school days, had been passed in a more stern, if less strenuous, age, when tawse were more in evidence than tex books.

I mentioned the subject to an old Highlander whose school days date away back to the "Hungry Forties," and he assured me that in those days he trudged to school with a Bible in one oxter and a peat for the school-room fire in the other. The Bible was the only book, possessed by each of the scholars, and it had to serve for all purposes. As a reading book, place-names occurred which baffled alike the tongues of school-master and pupils to pronounce. The master never was known to admit defeat, however, for recognising that "descretion is the better part of valour," he would extricate a halting reader by observing sagely. "Pass it on, my lad; ye'll never be there."—"Glasgow News."

REAL GRIEVANCE.

One of two Scotch Highlanders observed that the other was wrapped in impenetrable gloom. He asked the cause, and was at last reluctantly informed: "It's that man M'Tavish! He ca'ed me a leer!" His friend tried to console him, explaining that many a man had been called a liar and had been none the worse for it. But the gloomy one, with some heat, replied: "Dammut, mon! But he pruved it!"—"Why the World Laughs."

A WAY OUT.

In a Manchester shop window I saw some daintily shaped bottles filled with liqueurs—baby editions of the very individual bottles in which all the famous liqueurs are sold, but tempting because they were tiny and curious. I went in to purchase. The price was satisfactory, but the shopkeeper told me he could not sell me one of the baby bottles unless I also purchased a "grown-up," and he explained that his licence prohibited him from selling bottled spirits below a certain minimum quantity.

This was exasperating, because I wanted neither whisky nor wine. The shopkeeper saw my dilemma and suggested a way out. "Take your baby liqueur," he said; "and I'll book it and a bottle of whisky against you." "But I don't want a bottle of whisky." "That'll be all right," he said, with meaning emphasis; "it can wait till you really do want it." In due course I got an account for the "baby liqueur," and when I paid it I asked "What about the bottle of whisky." The shopkeeper smiled and said:—"You need not pay for that until it has been delivered."—"Manchester Guardian."

SHAKSPEREAN.

Despite many other attractions on the playbills of the Theatres of Justice, a good run seems assured for the Brighton production of "Two Gentlemen of Veronal."—"The Bystander."

STORY OF A RICH MAN.

The man who dumped a basketful of banknotes on his fire for kindling set an extravagant pace for wealthy spenders. He was fairly outdone, however, by the financier of whom it is told that he was so rich that he never used a motor-car more than once, had a gold-topped hat, wore seventeen fancy waistcoats at a time and his house was a perfect revelation.

He was now in the act of showing its wonders to a friend.

"This mirror," he murmured, "is worth a hundred thousand pounds."

"Wonderful!" gasped the friend. "But what a pity it's scratched!"

"Yes, it is rather," replied the multimillionaire, carelessly turning to his wife, "Martha perhaps you'd better not let the children have any more diamonds to play with."—"Tit Bits."

ROYAL BON MOT.

The Queen, as is now well known, has sternly disapproved of some of the costumes worn by ladies of the Court at recent fancy dress balls. One mot related by one of her Majesty's ladies-in-waiting is delicious. She was shown a photograph of Lord and Lady——at one of these functions. "Oh, yes," was the Royal reply, "most interesting, I am sure. But by the way which is his lordship?"—"Indian Opinion."

MILITARY MATTERS.

(*Continued from page* 6.)

in general, and military unpreparedness in particular. After describing the rout of the Rediffs, he says, "There is a trenchant lesson in this pathetic history to all self-confident nations who, like the British people and the citizens of the United States of America, think, that in modern conditions, it is possible hurriedly to develop the raw fighting material of the nation behind a small highly trained professional army." The writer forces upon these optimistic theorists, who persist in the advocacy of this fallacy that there is nothing more dangerous in the world than the belief that a small leaven of men experienced in the arts of war can, upon an emergency, immediately create from the masses of the people armies that are competent to cross bayonets with an instructed foe. The machinery of modern war will plough through the Armies thus improvised with the the same irrestable ease that the share of a steam plough turns its furrows. There is no short cut to military efficiency. The nation which, like the Turk, believes it can improvise at the eleventh hour, will as surely suffer its battles of Yenoj and Lule Burgas.

The introduction of the time-limit should revive the drooping spirits of the R. G. A. subalterns. It will not at present affect the Horse and Field Artillery where promotion has not been so much delayed. I hear, that the reduction of the Field Artillery consequent on the withdrawal of the South African batteries is practically decided on. As I pointed out, it hardly seems a sound move as it will prevent the completion of the 7th Division with Artillery, should it be brought into being on the mobilization of the expeditionary, and will, moreover, have no reserve on which the artillery of the expeditionary force could draw to replace the wear and tear of service.

The second squadron of the Royal Flying Corps, having completed its training, has left Aldershot by "Fly" route for Montrose where it is to be permanently quartered. It would practically complete with its motor train carrying kit, spare parts, and repair outfit, but so far has had very trying weather,—fogs and mists,—and has not progressed rapidly. It was to have completed the journey in six stages, but is likely to take more unless the atmospheric conditions improve. The squadron is equipped with three Maurice-Farman biplanes and two of Government manufacture, the officers are Captain Becke, Sherwood Foresters in command; Captain Dawes, Royal Berks; Lieutenant Herbert, Sherwood Foresters; and Lieutenant Waldron, 19th Hussars. It is intended to continue the establishment of air-bases, as squadrons become available after completing their training and receiving their full equipment at Farnborough. The process is, however, likely to take some time unless there is a considerable speeding up on the matter of aeroplane construction in the near future. The War Office policy, as regards acquiring aircraft in the past, has been marked by the indecision natural to those, who are anxious to get the best return for their money and yet have not the experience on which decisive action could be based, and there has been a tendency to fight shy of British manufacturers. By retaining their building so much within the walls of the Government Factory, the War Office have restricted the brain-power employed in the evolution in this country of aircraft. A prospect of Government order would have been a great stimulus to competition amongst the few firms which have gone in for the construction of aircraft and their engines, and progress would have been more rapid towards the end desired, an industry capable of producing, in ever-improving form all our requirements in military and naval aircraft within the limits of the United Kingdom. It is highly creditable that such an industry has sprung up, and is rapidly gaining ground and competing successfully with the continental firms, which, from the beginning, have had the support of their own Governments, and all the more creditable to the British firms from the fact that they have done it on their own without Government support. They have been handicapped doubtless, and have lost time, but the results of the policy are most heavily felt by the Flying Corps, which is retarded in its formation by deficiency in the numbers of machines available, whilst the efficiency of the squadrons that have been formed is impaired by the heterogeneous character of the craft with which they have been equipped. The present Secretary of State for War is extremely keen on the youngest arm of the service, and there is every reason to believe that, when the amount asked for in the coming estimates is received, progress will be more rapid and what are now generally accepted as the mistakes of the past will be avoided.

An extension is to be made to the celebrated Peradhinya Botanical Gardens in Ceylon. The "Times of Ceylon" says: An excellent plot of land lying between the drive to Kandy and the Mahaweliganga, outside the south-east boundary of the Peradeniya Gardens, is being taken over by the Department of Agriculture, and, when laid out, should be a desirable addition and an improvement to the gardens. Some sixty years ago when the cattle nuisance was as great as it is in the present day the late Mr. Thwaites, the then Director of the Gardens, cut a wide and deep ditch on a line from the entrance to the grounds to the river, on the south-east boundary to keep stray buffaloes and cattle out of the gardens. This obstacle is found unnecessary in the present day owing to the fine hedges and wire-fencing along the drive, so that the ditch and the land which it cuts off can now be utilised. The laying out of this abandoned and jungle land will offer a very fine view of the river from the drive at the entrance to the gardens.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

PRESIDENT AND HUTUKHTU.

YUAN SHI-KAI'S GRAVE WARNING.

President Yuan Shih-kai replying to the Hutukhtu's letter says:—"It has been explained to you many times that Urga should not be separated from the Chinese Republic, of which Yuan Shi—kai is President, and which inherited all territories, privileges, and powers, from the Ching Dynasty. The latter objected to Urga's independence which you proclaimed. The Republic, therefore, cannot make any arrangement with a portion of itself. We desire to point out that when unscrupulous persons endangered the country, the Republican Government punished them in accordance with the established laws, at which the people throughout the country rejoiced. You have spread devastation with your troops at Kobdo, Uliassutai, and other places, causing much bloodshed, and, also, frightful distress while persons of high rank have been treated barbarously by you. Your troops have looted and burnt houses, and raped women in a manner exceeding the worst excesses of the most lawless robbers. The Chinese Republic endeavours to maintain order and intends to do so. The Republic, therefore, cannot allow her citizens to be outraged without taking action. All the banners of Outer and Inner Mongolia, except those in the vicinity of Urga which are overawed by your troops, desire to join the Republic and oppose you. Many princes and high dignitaries from Mongolia have come to Peking, expressing these desires, while commandants in the provinces are angry with you and your men, and desire permission to march against you, but Yuan Shi-kai, wishing to avoid bloodshed, has persuaded them to wait and see whether a peaceful settlement is obtainable. It is to be hoped, therefore, that you will carefully consider the situation. The republic is prepared to give you frank and kindly treatment. It will encourage and develop Buddhism and will take measures to preserve peace throughout the whole country. This has always been our desire, and accords with the best interests of humanity generally. We hope, now that you are acquainted more fully without standpoint, that an early reply will be received."

OPIUM SUPPRESSION.

Before the Opium Reform Movement began, there were over 10,000 opium smokers in Kiukiang, whilst now there are not more than 1,500.

On the 1st July, 1912, Chao Tang-yung was placed in charge of the Opium Reform Movement by Li Tutuh, remaining in this position until 31st December. Before the 1st July there were about forty unlicensed opium dens where opium could be bought in any quantity. During the six months of Mr. Chao's regime only one licensed house was permitted, and all who wished to buy opium had to secure a license. Any person found buying or selling opium without a license was punished, either by imprisonment or a fine, according to the amount he had bought or sold. The punishment for a third offence was imprisonment with hard labour, or a fine of dol. 300.

Since the 1st January 1913, new regulations have been introduced, but have not yet been fully adopted. No licenses are to be issued, and any person found selling opium will be fined fifty times the value of the amount sold, while the buyer, when caught, may be fined to the extent of dol. 1,000. Capital punishment is to be inflicted upon anyone found smoking a second time, after having been warned.

The Opium Commissioner here reports that no Indian opium is being imported, but that there is a certain quantity stored away in a foreign hong in the British Concession. He firmly maintains that no poppy is now grown in the Province of Kiangsi, and this is confirmed by a number of people who know the conditions in the southern parts of the Province.

POLITICS IN SZECHUAN.

Suining has just had a ripple of excitement on account of the elections for the Provincial Assembly and for the new Parliament. The writer was invited to be present at the opening of the ballot-boxes and the counting of votes. This ceremony takes place in a public manner, the invited guests walking about among the tables, and chatting to each other and to those who are busy counting. The yamen was decorated with patriotic emblems and flags of all nations, and the election officers were wearing brilliant blue uniforms, the whole being presided over by the "Chi Shi" in foreign dress, in the collar at least of which he did not seem very comfortable. When one remembers the stately old officials of past years, with their silks and furs and ornaments, who used to be enthroned in these same rooms, one is again made conscious of the great changes which a very short time has produced.

At the preliminary ballot for the new Parliament a fracas occurred here which stopped the voting and necessitated a second poll. It appears that voting papers were given out somewhat freely, sometimes a batch to one person for distribution among voters who had not personally appeared. One man was getting so many that he was challenged, and words led to blows and a general scuffle, on which the booth was closed up for the day. No less than thirty-eight names were ultimately nominated from this county, each having received at least the minimum of 206 votes, and it is confidently expected that one out of these nominees will be elected in the final voting and thus shed lustre on the district, as the average in Szechuan is only one member to three counties.

The attempt to start a branch here of the Kung Ho Tang or Conservative party, a few days ago was only a partial success.

YUNNANESE AND KUEICHOW.

DIFFICULTIES OF DISARMAMENT.

Information is to hand that the soldiers of ex-Tutuh Yang, numbering some hundreds, who have been wanting for months to return to their Province, will soon be coming back. The delay has been due to disagreement on the question of their weapons; naturally they wanted to come back as they went fully armed, just as naturally the provincial authorities wanted them first to surrender their arms. It seems that a compromise has been agreed on by which they surrender their ammunition at Chenuyan and come here carrying their rifles. Were it not that our Yunnanese "masters" have more than once proved unfaithful to their promises in the past, probably this difficulty would have been overcome long ago. One only hopes there will be no treachery this time.

I am glad to learn that Lu, the Tsunyi "headman" who surrendered his arms to the Szechuan authorities, is not to be sent here. Whatever their good qualities may be the Yunnanese here have proved themselves very barbarous.

The public Loan office here was opened with a view to raising money for immediate needs, all sums advanced to be paid back in six years and interest to be paid periodically during that time. It was hoped that in this way a sum of dol. 1,000,000 would be raised, 500,000 from Kueiyang and 500,000 from the rest of the province. Yesterday I heard that about dol. 100,000 have been taken and that there is little likelihood of much more coming in. It is now authoritatively stated that the reason these enforced loans must be paid mostly in silver or Dollars is in ordered that the Kueichow Bank shall have ready money on hand in February to meet any demands for cash in exchange for the dollar notes issued by the bank a few months ago.

CHINESE AND MACHINE GUNS.

An incident occurred at Kaifengfu (Honan), on January 21, which well illustrates the proverbial Chinese disregard of human life and public safety.

In the police yamen, among other arms, are several machine guns; these were brought out for a little airing and no more suitable place could be found for trying them than the piece of ground facing the yamen, a piece of waste land flanked on two sides by the city wall. Fire was opened with the city wall for a target but evidently the gunners were new to their work for a perfect hail of bullets went sweeping over the wall into the compound of the China Inland Mission, which lies on the farther side. Mrs. Carr, who was crossing the grounds at the time, had a wonderful escape, the bullets ploughing up the ground at her feet and one or two lodging in the wall in front of which she was passing. One bullet was found on the verandah of the doctor's house within a few feet of where four little children were playing. In view of the possible repetition of such an event it has been suggested that the Tutuh might be approached with a request to heighten that section of the city wall, say one hundred feet, thus on the one hand protecting human life and property, and on the other giving the police a little larger target.

DESPERATE NIGHT RAID.

News of another tragic ending to the lawlessness still present in parts of the province has reached Chengtu, little John Jolliffe being shot near the city of Fushun. The Rev. R. O. Jolliffe and family, together with Dr. J. B. Cox and family, both of the Canadian Methodist Mission, were on their way to their stations, the latter returning from Shanghai, the former from furlough. They had left their large boats at Luchow and taking to smaller craft had passed up the small river within one day of Fushun when the sad event occurred. About one o'clock in the morning they were aroused by a body of men making a violent attack on the boat in which were Mr. Jolliffe and his family. They were well supplied with bamboo torches, and carried swords, birds guns and short guns. An entrance was soon made to the first boat by battering in the door, and the bulk of the gang made a rush within, some making for the captain at the rear, others attacking Mr. and Mrs. Jolliffe. To frighten the trackers a man with a gun was stationed on the front of each boat. Quickly observing the situation Dr. Cox fired a couple of shots from a revolver, when these guards jumped and fled.

Meantime Mr. and Mrs Jolliffe with their boy and girl and little baby were driven to the front of the boat. Hearing shots without, however, the gang made a hurried exit jumped into a boat moored along side and went off down river, carrying with them a few strings of cash and a couple of small boxes of clothing.

The attack had, however, been furious. One ruffian tried twice to fire his gun at Mrs. Jolliffe but it refused to go off. Another struck Mr. Jolliffe giving him an ugly gash on the elbow. A third fired his gun and sent a charge right through the neck of the little seven year old boy John. He expired almost at once. In their rush to get away one of the robbers fell down a hole in the back of the boat and, as he lost his weapons, was captured by the Captain and servants. Another was found dead on a boat near by next morning.

The Fushun official was at once notified. He arrived early in the morning and took the matter in hand. The captured prisoner confessed that there was a gang of eight men, that the plot had been arranged at Luchow and that they had followed the party looking for an opportunity. As another day would bring the party to Fushun they decided to attack that night. The names of his confederates have been divulged and runners and soldiers are searching the country side, but no captures have yet been made.

HONAN INFESTED WITH ROBBERS.

Honan is a regular hotbed of robbers at present. Large bands are making their presence felt in ever so many places over the province. The soldiers are after them, but with little success so far. They have even suffered some reverses. When the latter appears, the robbers either scatter for the time being, or retreat to their mountain recesses where their pursuers dare not follow them.

At one place sixty to seventy miles to the North of here the soldiers tried to do so. The robbers called down to them not to fire, saying, "We are your brothers, runaway soldiers from Nanyangfu". As the warning was not heeded, they returned the fire, with the result that many of the loyal men were wounded and are now in our mission hospital at Kioshan. One has since died. The fight occurred so near to the latter place that our friends there could watch the firing through field glasses. The brigandsare equipped with modern rifles and know how to aim them.

Later on a number were captured by the soldiers but strangely enough, disappeared from their midst soon after. At another place the robbers surrounded a souting party. When the rescuers arrived a battle ensued. About fifteen wounded men were brought back to camp here. The war is still proceeding, and all but a thousand men of the 6th division stationed here have been drafted out in the different directions.

Wounded country people are constantly coming in to the hospital at Kioshan suffering from bullet wounds sword cuts, while others are literally peppered with shots.

In this City the people are all on the qui vive and with good reasons. Only a couple of evenings ago a man entering one of the gates was found to be a most dangerous fellow. He carried a small box on his shoulder, which, suspicion having been aroused, was found filled with revolvers, cartridges, etc. The man was brought to headquaters and examined. After having received a thousand lashes from a leather whip he confessed to having sixteen confreres about in the city. It is feared that they all decamped when this fellow was caught, as none have been found.

COCAINE SMUGGLING.

SHIP BESIEGED BY CUSTOMS MEN.

An interesting story of how the Calcutta Customs officers and the Criminal Investigation Department were baffled by cocoaine smugglers has just leaked out.

It appears that a fortnight or three weeks ago, a vessel from one of the Continental ports arrived in Calcutta, and the Customs authorities, through one of those mysterious channels by which they obtain information of smuggling and smugglers, heard that there was a large quantity of cocaine on board. When the vessel reached port, the Customs officers were waiting for her, and they boarded and made a thorough search. But they found nothing. The smugglers, whoever they were, had the drug safely stowed away, and the search proved quite fruitless.

The information received by the Customs authorities was definite and detailed, and it must have come from a reliable source or the authorities would not have taken the action they did. They had been told that there were 5,080 ounces of cocaine on board, and they spared no effort to find it. When the first search proved abortive, a guard was placed round the vessel, which was thereafter kept in a state of siege night and day all the time it was in port. The eyes of the Customs men were never off it, and they swear that the cocaine was not landed; they are equally certain that the cocaine was on board when the ship came into port; but the most experienced searchers of the department could not find it. The ship was searched nine times in all, the watch on it from all sides was never relaxed, and now the vessel has left Calcutta and the mystery of the 5,080 ounces of cocaine has not been and probably never will be solved. The captain and officers of the vessel denied all knowledge of there being any smuggled cocaine on board, as did the men who were suspected, and the rest of the ship's company. The Customs officers were given every facility for searching the vessel, and they made, as has been said, nine searches, each one of which proved an absolute failure. And yet they were still convinced that the cocaine was on board—and that it is on the vessel, which is now on its way to Colombo.

In addition to the Customs, the officers of the Calcutta C. I. D. were also informed that the drug was on board, and they, too, made visits to the ship, questioned the officers and crew, and tried, but failed, to find the cocaine.

As the day on which the ship was due to leave Calcutta for Colombo and the Continent drew near, the Customs officers and detectives redoubled their vigilance in the belief that the smugglers would attempt to land the drug before they sailed. But they did not, and finally the vessel pulled out of the docks and sailed down the river. The Customs people decided to take no chances, however, and a launch followed down to Diamond Harbour ready to pounce upon the smugglers if they attempted to land the cocaine by boat there. The C. I. D. officer, who had charge of the case for his department, had also got the idea that an attempt might be made to get rid of the drug at Diamond Harbour, had gone down by train, and was waiting there when the vessel hove in sight.

Deep was the chagrin of this officer and of the Customs men who were following in the wake of the ship when nothing happened. The vessel sailed slowly downstream, and no boat put out from her. The Customs launch followed several miles further but still nothing happened, and finally they had to admit defeat, and return to Calcutta. They are, however, still convinced that the cocaine was brought into Calcutta, and that the smugglers, having found it impossible to land it owing to the close watch kept on the ship, took it away again with them.

Such a case has never occurred before in the history of smuggling in Calcutta, and the fact that the ship has been practically besieged ever since she arrived in Calcutta has caused considerable comment amongst the seafaring community.

MUNICIPAL LABORATORY.

The report of the Bombay Municipal Laboratory for the half-year ending Dec. 1912 states:—

Two thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine articles were examined as compared to 2,609 for the corresponding period of 1911 and 2,789 for the half year ending June 1912, showing an increase of 290 and 110 respectively. Out of these 2,899,937 articles were examined chemically and 2,049 bacteriologically: this includes the examination of Bombay waters of which 137 samples were examined chemically and 580 bacteriologically. Excepting the samples of Lake waters (Tulsi, Tansa and Vehar) sent by the Hydraulic Engineer, the rest of the samples of Bombay waters were collected by this office as in the past. It may be noted that the number of articles mentioned above, viz. 2,899 as examined during the period under reference does not include the samples examined for special research work and mention of which will be made separately.

Four hundred and forty-three samples of well waters were examined during the period of report as compared to 330 for the corresponding period of 1911, and 127 for the half year ending June 1912, all these samples of well waters were received and examined chemically for the Special Assistant to Health Officer for Malaria, excepting one which was received from a private party. Of these 443, opinion could not be given in the case of five samples only for want of particulars regarding the sorroundings, etc,. the remaining 438 were reported as follows:—Fit for potable purposes 70, fair for potable purposes 7, objectionable for potable purposes 47, suspicious for potable purposes 18, unfit for potable purposes 296, total 438. It may be mentioned that the opinions expressed above are from a chemical point of view only.

In the United Provinces, during the year ended March 31st, 1912, the expenditure on public instruction amounted to Rs. 3,85,213, an increase of Rs. 10,628 which is almost entirely due to a special contribution of Rs. 10,000 by the Municipal Board of Cawnpore to the local King Edward Memorial. The grant will be devoted to a public hall and library, and being deited under the sub-hed "Libraries" is included in the charges for education.

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Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
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Keeps a man healthy in a fever den.
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Although Formamint Tablets are pleasantly flavoured and quite harmless, they contain a powerful antiseptic which goes thoroughly over the lining of the mouth and throat, and is absolutely fatal to germ life. Therefore, they not only cure and prevent Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, and mouth troubles, but offer safe protection against grave infectious diseases like Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, etc.

These claims are thoroughly endorsed by the Medical Profession; there are thousands of testimonials written in the same strain as the two quoted above; and amongst the most prominent users of Formamint are such celebrated people as Queen Alexandra's confidential secretary, the Hon. Charlotte Knollys; the ex-Prime Minister of Great Britain, the Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P.; Lord Kingsale; Lord Justice Buckley; Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.; the Archdeacon of Bristol, and the Dowager Countess of Wicklow, etc.

Harmful and worthless tablets with names very similar to Formamint, are frequently offered for sale. Refuse these firmly, and insist on Wulfing's Formamint, which is sold at all Chemists and Bazaars in bottles of 50 tablets.

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This new remedy (called Osogen) is a combination of Sequard serum and the Glycerophosphates so often prescribed by Sir William Broadbent, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.S., Physician to his late Majesty King Edward VII.

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One of the most famous of the world's medical analysts, Dr. G. M. Board, A.M., M.D., says of this combination:—

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"*The glycerophosphates are the best modern remedy for nervous fatigue.*"

A host of well-known doctors tested Osogen and its separate elements with results that show it to be a remarkable new force with which to combat disease. They found Osogen to be effective in *Anæmia, Influenza, Neurasthenia and Nervous Disorders, including Nervous Dyspepsia, Kidney Disorder, Sciatica, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxy, Debility, Malaria, and Dengue Fever.*

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MR. MAXSE REPORTED TO THE HOUSE.

FOR PRESERVING EDITORIAL SECRETARY.

The proceedings of the Select Committee on the Marconi Contract on Feb. 12, were unusually interesting and animated.

Mr. L. J. Maxse, editor of the "National Review," was called, and explained what led him to deal with the agreement in his journal. He stated that he had had confidential information conveyed to him regarding the rumours affecting Ministers, but declined to give the names of his informants, pleading that to do so would be a breach of editorial etiquette. The Committee considered Mr. Maxse's refusal in private, and when the public sitting was resumed, the witness was informed that it was proposed to adopt a resolution that he should be reported to the House of Commons. Mr. Maxse's counsel having been heard in opposition to this procedure, the Committee sat in private, and adopted the resolution to report the witness.

MR. MAXSE'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. L. J. Maxse, editor and proprietor of the "National Review", was examined by his counsel, Mr. Hogg.

What first impressed you with regard to the matter?—Among the extraordinary features of the affair which impressed every one who went into it was the amazing gamble in the shares of a company engaged in confidential negotiations with the British Government, which indicated leakage from one quarter or another. Then there was the impenetrable secrecy of Ministers and the evasive answers returned to all inquiries in the House of Commons, whether from Ministerial or Opposition benches. No quibbling, however clever, can conceal the fact that the House of Commons was misled about a definite arrangement concluded in the beginning of March, and virtually settled some months before, which the Marconi gamblers were exploiting to the utmost. Hundreds of thousands, and perhaps millions of pounds changed hands, to the immense advantage of privileged persons "in the know" and their friends.

What do you say the Postmaster-General ought to have done?—One accusation against Mr. Samuel is that he stood by and allowed a shameless gamble in the shares of a company entering into partnership with the British Government, which the Postmaster-General could have nipped in the bud from the outset had he taken the House of Commons and the public frankly into his confidence and announced, directly he realized the manner of men he was dealing with that in any event the Marconi contract would be submitted to a strong and independent tribunal before ratifications.

Was there any other feature which impressed itself on your mind?—Another feature of this affair is the personality of the managing director of the Marconi Company—namely, Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, who appears to have dealt with the British Government as though he were one of the Great Powers. Who is this Mr. Godfrey Isaacs? Why is he managing director of the Marconi Company? There is nothing in his somewhat chequered career to suggest his suitability for such a high and responsible position; it is not easy to discover successful concerns with which he had been previously associated, and there is nothing to explain the action of the Post Office and the Government in knuckling down, as they have done, to Mr. Godfrey Isaacs. Had Mr. Godfrey Isaacs any standing as a man of affairs, less attention would have been concentrated on the fact that he happens to be a brother of a very distinguished and highly respected member of the Radical Party, Sir Rufus Isaacs, who became Solicitor-General in March, 1910—only two months after Mr. Godfrey Isaacs became managing director of the Marconi Company, and the very month he tried to open negotiations with the British Government. These different appointments were interesting. No one imagines that Sir Rufus Isaacs was made Solicitor-General (for which he was clearly marked out by conspicuous talent), because his brother was managing director of the Marconi Company, but that Mr. Godfrey Isaacs may have been appointed managing director of the Marconi Company for which he was not clearly marked out, because he was thought likely to have a "pull" on the Government. Sir Rufus Isaacs had been a shareholder in some of his brothers' unfortunate concerns and what more natural in the eyes of the public than that he should take a fraternal interest in the Marconi Company? As we learnt from a recent statement in the House of Commons, (October 11) Sir rufus Isaacs had no interest whatsoever in the Marconi Company, he never discussed its affairs with his brother, and he was not even aware that any negotiations were afoot between the company and the Government until the eve of their conclusion in March—a statement which may be satisfactory to him as a man of honour, but is not altogether satisfactory to the public, as it indicated that our conspicuously helpless Post Office was destitute of the expert assistance of the Attorney-General in their dealings with his exceedingly astute brother, Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, on matters involving difficult legal questions.

Mr. Maxse went on to recapitulate the considerations which led him to publish articles on the contract by Major Archer-Shee and Mr. Lawson.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

What happened after the publication of the October article?—The Committee was appointed after a heated debate in the House of Commons during which the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General made the speeches you all know containing indignant repudiations of rumours concerning suggested Ministerial dealings in shares. But in one case the repudiation was too comprehensive, as it embraced the entire Cabinet, with whose private affairs, it is impossible for the Postmaster-General to be intimately acquainted, while in the other case it was too narrow, as it did not cover indirect dealings. To make things worse, the Chancellor of the Exchequer got up a perfectly gratuitous row with an old friend, Mr. George Lansbury (laughter), and in his excitement Mr. Lloyd George unfortunately omitted to deny that he had had any dealings in Marconi shares. If significance be attached to the denials of other Ministers, which we are invited to regard as final, some significance must surely be attached to Mr. Lloyd George's omission, which may have been an oversight.

CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Parker.—Who called your attention to this matter?—Several people—members of Parliament and others. I cannot remember who was the first person, but it will save a great deal of trouble, if I say at once that an editor cannot give away confidential communications under any circumstances. I received a good deal of evidence confidentially in regard to which I exercised my judgment, but I am not able to give names.

How did you proceed to make your inquiries?—To whom did you go in the beginning to find out about this agreement?—The first thing I heard were the rumours concerning politicians. I wrote letters to various people asking whether they had any information on the subject, and the answers I got were almost invariably the same—that owing to the unfortunate circumstances of the case, Ministers names had been dragged in, and there was a general belief in the City, which I have heard from brokers, bankers, and men of business of all kinds, that there had been gambling in Marconi shares.

All the world knows there has been gambling?—In this particular case Ministers were believed by a large number of people themselves to have been gambling in the Marconi shares. I heard those rumours.

In one part of your article you refer to this Committee being "reluctant" to bring out the facts. I want to convince you, if I can, that the Committee are anxious, and have shown their anxiety, to bring out facts, but we are sick of mere statements and rumours. I ask you what facts did you obtain from these people? Can you produce the letters you wrote and the replies by letter, if they were such, that were sent to you?—No. I should not be able to produce replies to confidential inquiries which I made, because it would destroy my usefulness as a journalist if people who wrote confidential letters asking for information or verification of information believed, I was a person who was capable of giving away their names. If I did so, naturally I could not possibly expect to have such information given to me.

Mr. W. Redmond.—May I ask you, Mr. Maxse, whether you received in any of the confidential letters any evidence which satisfied your mind that there was any truth in or grounds for the statement that Ministers were gambling?—Yes. Unless I had been satisfied by the inquiries I had made, that there was at any rate strong grounds of suspicion—

I said evidence.—I have not had access to people's pass-books. Unless I had been satisfied that there were strong grounds of suspicion, I should never have entered upon this affair.

"GROUNDS FOR SUSPICION."

Mr. Parker.—What are the "strong grounds for suspicion"?—My grounds for suspicion are that everybody whom I have consulted upon this question has somehow or other acquired the idea that there was gambling in Marconi shares and that among the gamblers were members of the present Government. I am struck by the fact that from July, when I began my inquiries, until the present day, I have always been told the same thing, and that the same Ministers have generally, been mentioned in this connexion.

But you won't tell us who told you?—I am not going to give the names.

Neither will you tell us what they said?—I will only tell you that they told me that Ministers, particular Ministers, were believed to have participated in this gamble and that it was very generally believed in the City.

What facts have you which substantiate in any degree the wild statements that you have made in your "precis" and in the "National Review"?—I have made no wild statements at all. I call attention to the fact that an unprecedented Stock Exchange gamble was allowed to go on, while a Government Department was engaged in confidential negotiations with a speculative company.

You based all your charges on what was laid down by Mr. Lawson?—Certainly not.

You had information apart from that?—I have made inquiries on my own account, quite apart from Mr. Lawson, and I always got the same answer.

The Chairman said,—Mr. Maxse, have you any letters or copies of letters bearing on the rumours that Ministers were financially interested in any of the Marconi Companies?

Mr. Maxse.—I do not know whether I have any letters at the present time, but if I had, it would not be possible for me to produce them, because they are confidential, and editorial discretion would prevent my giving away my correspondents.

The chairman.—Then you decline to produce them?

The witness.—I must.

Lord R. Cecil.—The Committee wish me to ask you why you refuse to produce these letters and to give the other information which we have asked for?—The reason is because the position of an editor depends on his inspiring confidence in the people with whom he has confidential communications. It would be quite impossible for me to carry on my business, if any one had reason to suppose that communications made to me would be repeated either before the House of Commons or any other body.

BUSIEST STREET IN THE WORLD.

Paris in the Rue de Rivoli. 33,232; Avenue de l'Opera, 29,460; Boulevard de la Madeleine, 17,524; Boulevard des Italiens, 20,124: Rue Saint-Honore, 16,598 In Berlin Potsdamplatz, 14,221; Leipzigstrasse 9,296; Friederichsplatz, 13,479. In London Strand 16,208, Cheapside, 11,012; Gracechurch-street 12,148. In New York Fifth-avenue, near Fifty-eighth-street 8,665; First avenue, 2,301; Broadway near Franklin-street 3,277; Wall street, 2,443. Thus it would seem that the average traffic in the Rue de Rivuli is over twice as heavy as that in the Strand, and four times as heavy as that in Fifth-avenue, New York. Even granting that a better choice could have been made than the somewhat congested thoroughfare of the Strand, we are still left wondering how these comparative statistics can really represent the comparative traffic of London, New York, and Paris.

According to the annual report just published, the financial results of the Forest Administration of the Central Provinces during the year 1911-12 have been very satisfactory. Excluding the unusual item derived from the sale of grass to districts which were short of fodder in the Presidency, the revenue, as compared with that of the previous year, has risen by nearly three and a quarter lakhs, the surplus Rs. 2,70,829, and the percentage of net to gross revenue from 23 to 31.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL MOVING EAST OVER NORTHERN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAR. 3.

A deep depression has now entered North-West India. After giving a moderate rainfall in Baluchistan it will probably move eastwards to-day.

The chief falls are:—Fort Sandeman, Quetta, Chaman and Robat 1·2 inch; Parachinar-2 inches; Jacobabad and Karachi 1-4 inch; Nowgong 1 inch and Jhansi 1-2 inch.

Forecast:—Some precipitation in most parts of Northern India.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 3rd March giving data for the preceeding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi records 0·41" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Temperature has risen but it is still in defect during the day at Jhansi and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Sind; Jacobabad has had 0·32" and Karachi 0·27". Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in the western half of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the extreme eastern districts; Jubbulpore has had 0·19" and Raipur 0·30". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is generally in excess. Day temperature is in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Poona and Hyderabad and drier at other stations. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—A deep depression is shown to-day over the south-west Punjab. Skies have become moderately to heavily clouded over the whole of the Punjab. Rainfall has been general in Sind but insignificant in the Punjab. The disturbed conditions in the central parts of the country have caused nearly general rain in the extreme eastern districts of the Central Provinces and the adjacent parts of the south United Provinces.

Fairly general rain is likely in the Punjab, local rain in the north Rajputna, the United Provinces, and some showers in the east Central Provinces and upper Sind.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

UNITED PROVINCES OIL-SEEDS.

Second forecast of the linseed and rapeseed crops of 1912-13. [Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1910-11, the areas under (a) linseed and (b) rape and mustard crops in the United Provinces have represented (a) some 10·3 per cent. and (b) some 2·4 per cent. respectively of the total area under these crops in British India.]

The months of December and January have been rainless and the unirrigated oilseed crops were affected from want of rain. The general rain, which fell in the second and third weeks of February came rather late for the early sown crops but has benefited the late sown crops. Prospects of linseed and rapeseed are however so far favourable and an outturn of 80 to 90 per cent. of the normal is anticipated. Some injury from frost and rust in places has been reported but it is not possible at present to estimate the extent of the damage done.

This forecast relates to the condition of the crops up to 25th February 1913.

UNITED PROVINCES WHEAT.

Second forecast of the wheat crop for 1912-13. [Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1910-11, the area under wheat crop in the United Provinces has represented some 22·3 per cent. of the total area under the crop in India.

The ratio of irrigated wheat acreage to total wheat acreage (a) in British India and (b) in the United Provinces has, in the five years ending 1910-11, averaged (a) some 40·0 per cent. and (b) some 53·7 per cent. respectively.]

The months of December and January have been practically rainless and the unirrigated wheat crop suffered from the dry season especially in the western districts, which received little rain in November. General and well distributed rain has however fallen throughout the province in the second and third weeks of February and has materially benefited the unirrigated crop. Some loss by hail and rust in places has been reported, but its extent is not yet known. On the whole prospects are so far favourable and if seasonable weather sets in and the wheat crop escapes further damage an outturn of 80 per cent. of the normal is at present estimated in the Meerut division and of 90 to 95 per cent. in the remaining divisions.

This forecast relates to the condition of the crop up to the 25th February 1913.

DRIVERS AND ACCIDENTS.

Extra or probably the last thing Herbert Spencer would have wished was an opportunity to revisit the glimpses of the moon. Yet even the stolid philosopher could not but have been grimly rejoiced if he could have attended the latest sitting of the Commons' Committee on Motor Traffic in London, and heard a witness declare that more motor-bus accidents are caused by single than by married men, because "it is human nature, I suppose, that the married men should be more careful." That is precisely one of those generalisations which, forty years ago, Spencer delighted to deal with in "The Study of Sociology." In the chapter on "Objective Difficulties" he sought to demolish the belief in the greater healthfulness of married life as one of those "very serious perversions of evidence which result from the unconscious confounding of observation with inference." One would have liked to see him analyse the present generalisation, for, he would have been certain to produce various facts from his wonderful storehouse of such to show that it was "inference mistaken for fact, which should serve as a warning against the dangers that await us in dealing with sociological data."

MEN AND MATTERS.

The frequent breach in the Lords during the Welsh debate of the rule which forbids references to the other House subsome in mind of the interesting little debate which took place on the subject in the House of Commons in May 1868. A private member, who thought himself ill used by being called to order for such references, when, as he alleged, Cabinet Ministers made them unchecked, moved formally that Rule No. 164, which deals with the matter, should be rescinded. The Speaker pointed out that, while the rule certainly did exist, it could not be reseinded by motion of the House, because it was not enforced by any Standing Order, and said that the proper course was to bring in a definite motion affirming the right of allusion as between the two Houses. An interesting little debate took place on the motion in which Mr. Gladstone and Disraeli took part. Mr. Gladstone, while upholding the rule and mentioning the interesting fact, that, in thirty-six years of public life, he had only twice transgressed it, affirmed that it was obvious that cases must now and then occur where "it would not only not be improper and inexpedient, but it would enter into the obligation of members to make such references." Disraeli supported the rule as having a tendency to promote mutual courtesy and "soften the manners of a popular assembly which required some restraint of that kind."

The death of one of the sisters of the Pope, an old lady who has passed away at the age of eighty, in Rome, has recalled the lowly origin and connexions of the Pontiff. He himself is the only member of his family who has risen above the humblest rank. His brother is, or was until recently, a village postmaster near Mantua; one of his sisters keeps an inn at Riese, where all the family were born. The only other sister still living, though residing now in Rome, retains the speech and habits of her peasant stock, while a nephew, who lives in Germany, is said to be an itinerant street vendor. It has been stated that the humble antecedents and connexions of the Pope gave rise on his elevation to the Vatican to a certain amount of difficulty. By a Bull of Benedict XIV, it is decreed that all brothers and sisters of the Pope become of right members of the Roman nobility, and as the Government of Italy covenanted to respect existing usage in these matters, the Bull is still valid, and steps were taken accordingly by the College of Heralds for inscribing the worthy publican, Signor Angelo Sarto, and his sisters among the ancient patricians of Rome. Pius X., however, and his brothers and sisters came to the rescue, and saved a somewhat delicate situation by intimating that they had no desire to be raised from the status of commoners.

In connexion with the expected appearance of Mr. Maxse at the Bar of the House of Commons it is interesting to recall that in days gone by, persons admonished by the House, were compelled by a rule of that assembly to receive the censure upon their knees. The practice is said to have been brought into ridicule in 1751 by a culprit, who, on rising from the floor, exclaimed in a tone which was audible to all that "this was in truth the dirtiest house he had ever been in." In the same year a Scotch Jacobite named Alexander Murray, on being ordered to kneel, informed the House that he only knelt to God. In 1772 the practice of kneeling was abolished by a Standing Order. The powers of the House of Lords and the House of Commons are not quite the same in regard to the treatment of offenders of this class. The House of Lords has power not only to imprison but to impose fines. It can also commit offenders to prison for a specified term even beyond the duration of the Session, and thus on August 13, 1850, being within two days of the prorogation, certain prisoners were committed for a fortnight. The Commons, on the other hand, commits for no specified period, and since 1666 has not imposed a fine. No period of imprisonment is named by the Commons, and the prisoners committed by it, if not sooner discharged by the House, are immediately released from their confinement on a prorogation.

As befits man who have won their way Farthest South, the bodies of Capt. Scott and his companions lie at the southernmost part of the earth where a human being is interred. So far as is known, the most northerly grave is that of a member of the crew of the Alert, the vessel used by Sir George Nares in his Arctic expedition. This is situated at Cape Beechy, and bears a memorial tablet.

Lord Edmund Talbot's appointment as Chief Unionist Whip in the House of Commons will be popular on both sides of the House. Lord Edmund is the only brother of the Duke of Norfolk, has been in the 11th Hussars, and through the South African Campaign, and entered Parliament in 1894 as member for the Chichester, Division of Sussex. For a short period in 1905 he acted as Junior Whip in the Unionist Government, and has since continued his responsible duties in Opposition.

A new fashion in auctions, which is likely to find many exponents, is the sale for the exclusive rights in a cinematograph film. The first sale of the kind was held in England lately when a film depicting "Quo Vadis?" fetched the astounding figure of £7,600. It must be added, however, that the film was 8,000ft. long, and that the price included fifteen copies, in addition to the exclusive British rights for two years.

Not only was the late Mr. Robert Cameron the oldest Radical member, but he was the second oldest member of the House of Commons, being three years the junior of Mr. Samuel Young, who is 91. His vigour at an advanced age is shown by the fact that he did not enter Parliament until he was 70. He represented the Houghton-le-Spring Division of Durham since 1895.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 14th Feb. 1913.	Total from 1st April 1912 to 14th Feb 1913.	For week ending 14th Feb 1912.	Total from 1st April 1911 to 14th Feb. 1912
Vessels piloted into harbour.	28	1,114	31	1,065
Vessels piloted out of harbour.	30	1,111	22	1,074
Vessel transported	31	829	17	716
Vessels attended to	1	53	...	66
Vessels warped...	1	65	2	49

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Printed and Published for the Proprietors "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, Home Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Sole Advertisement Agent in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 80 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.